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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 466

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28 October 1983

CHINA REPORT
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GENERAL

SHULTZ' MIDDLE EAST TRIP ANALYZED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 11, 1 Jun 83 p 9

[Article by Gao Shitong [7559 0013 0681]: "Can Shultz Bring Peace to Middle East"]

[Text] From 25 Apr to 8 May, Secretary of State George Shultz of the United States made a busy and crucial shuttle visit to six countries including Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia one after another. Lebanon and Israel reached an accord concerning the withdrawal of Israeli troops on 6 May.

Prior to Shultz's visit, the situation in Middle East was that because Israel insisted on its preemptory demands, negotiations between Lebanon, Israel and the United States on the withdrawal of troops had lasted for 4 months without having achieved any result, that conflicts between militia of the two different factions in Lebanon had been intensified, that the United States Embassy in Lebanon was bombed, that negotiations between Jordan and PLA had been suspended, that relations between Syria and Israel were strained, and that the Reagan plan was met with a setback which would probably bring it to a premature end. At the same time, the Soviet Union changed its attitude of sitting idle as it had in the past and strengthened its influence over matters with regard to the Middle East.

The main purpose of Shultz's trip was to stabilize moderate Arabian countries thorough the realization of an agreement on withdrawal of troops and other activities to reactivate the already grounded Reagan plan in order to strengthen and expand strategic interests of the United States in Middle East and prevent the Soviet Union from further interfering in Middle East affairs.

During his trip, Shultz attached special importance to both Lebanon and Israel in carrying out his mission. This was because Lebanon is the meeting point of various Middle East contradictions, the most conspicuous being the conflict between the Arabian countries and Israel. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have been utilizing contradictions between the Arabian countries and Israel to serve their own interests respectively and have entered into a rivalry with each other in Lebanon and in other Middle East areas.

Since the Lebanon crisis last year, the United States has taken the settlement of the Lebanon issue as a breakthrough to purposely propel the Middle East situation forward toward a direction favorable to the United States. The issue of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon is a key to the Lebanon issue at present. This issue not only directly involves Lebanon, Syria and the PLO, but also produces an impact throughout the entire Arabian world.

The main contents of the Lebanon-Israeli agreement on withdrawal of troops state that the state of war between Lebanon and Israel is to be terminated, that the Israeli troops are to be withdrawn to a mutually recognized border area within 8 to 12 weeks after the agreement is formally signed, that 45 kilometers in the south of Lebanon is to be designated as a security area which is to be controlled by Lebanese Government troops, that the pro-Israeli Haddad troops are to be reorganized and put under government control, but Haddad himself can only hold the title of deputy commander of the public security unit in southern Lebanon, that Israel has to assign 50 servicemen to participate in the joint supervisory patrol unit, and that separate negotiations on bilateral relations between Lebanon and Israel are to be held 6 months after the withdrawal of troops. In this agreement, there is also an article concerning the withdrawal of Syrian troops and PLO armed forces from Lebanon. This agreement in four different versions was formally signed respectively in Khalidah of Lebanon and Qiryat Shemona, Israel.

The contents of this agreement indicate that both Lebanon and Israel have made accommodations. Israel has made some "concessions" from its original stubborn stand. This is not because Shultz has some diplomatic magic with him, but it is Israel which is considering its own gains and losses. Israel intends to take advantage of this agreement to gain something both politically and in publicity so that it can, on the one hand, calm down the dissatisfaction both at home and abroad and even within the inner circle of the ruling group and, on the other hand, exchange this for greater support from the United States. The United States has agreed to lift the ban on supplying 75 F-16 fighter-bombers, to provide Israel with advanced technology for manufacturing the Lavi type fighter and to increase economic aid to Israel.

After signing the agreement, will Israel really withdraw its troops? It is still uncertain. Israel still insists its demand that the withdrawal of Israeli troops must be accompanied by a simultaneous withdrawal of both Syrian and PLO troops. The United States has expressed its "understanding" of the Israeli demand. Therefore, it is Israel which is intentionally to devise a strategem that "if others do not withdraw, I would not withdraw." It intends to shift its own responsibility of delay onto others.

Newspapers in the United States have disseminated the idea that the Lebanon-Israeli agreement is an "important victory" achieved by the Shultz trip. However, AFP regarded Shultz as having achieved only half a success because he was not able to convince Syria to alter its negative attitude toward the agreement.

The reactions of the Arabian countries toward this agreement vary. Egypt and Jordan indicated their support. The majority of the Arabian countries includ-

ing Saudi Arabia said they would respect Lebanon's choice. Most of the opposition countries such as Syria and PLO adopted a negative attitude. In Lebanon itself, also there are political factions which are opposed to the agreement. The Soviet Union is trying very hard to utilize this situation to serve its own interests. It stated that not only has the agreement "violated Lebanon's sovereignty," but the United States and Israel are "prepared to launch a war against both Syria and Jordan." It was officially announced by Syria that once there is war, the Soviet Union will fulfill its guarantee to Syria in accordance with their treaty of friendship and cooperation. Obviously, the Soviet Union is entering into a new rivalry with the United States.

All in all, even though Lebanon and Israel have reached an agreement on the withdrawal of troops, the possible implementation of this agreement is still a big question. The situations in the Middle East and in Lebanon itself continue to be turbulent. Especially massive forces are deployed between both Syria and Israel and the possibility another war still exists.

Of course, this trip of Shultz has saved a little bit of face for the United States. The Reagan government which is faced with the problem of general election is in need of it because it enables Reagan to become more energetic in preparing for the next general election. But, as long as the United States continues to implement its policy of partiality to Israel and damaging the interests of the Arabian countries, it is impossible to settle the Middle East issues once and for all. And it will be impossible to realize peace in Middle East, and there will be no peace in Middle East.

9560
CSO: 4005/1073

GENERAL

PRO-AFGHAN NEWS REPORT FROM MOSCOW RADIO STATION MONITORED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 12, 16 Jun 83 p 18

[Article by Feng Lin [3536 2651]: "A Thought-Provoking Incident"]

[Text] At 11 o'clock GMT on 23 May, a news in brief was being broadcast on the English program of the Moscow Radio Station. The announcer said when he was going to introduce the Afghan situation: "In the struggle of resisting the Soviet occupiers and safe-guarding the national territory, the Afghan people are playing an increasingly important role." "The activities originating from the territory of the Soviet Union have already threatened the security of the Afghan people."

That is strange. The English broadcasting of the Moscow Radio Station has totally reversed the tune of the Soviet propaganda machine as it was habitually in the past. Is this not a monstrous absurdity. Can it be that there is something wrong with the ears of the people?

At 12 and 13 o'clock GMT the same day, people heard twice the news of the same contents from the same radio station, and it also straightforwardly named "the Soviet aggressors," and "the Soviet penetrating bandit gang." Such an unusual broadcast sent out from the Moscow Radio Station has shocked the whole world. Things have become obvious that it was not because there was something wrong with the ears of the people, but there was something wrong inside the Soviet Union.

Not long after that, the spokesman of the Moscow Radio Station of the Soviet Union came out and made an explanatory statement saying that: "The erroneous wording in the news broadcasting was made by announcer Danichev himself personally." The next day, PRAVDA specifically published an article to play the same old tune of the Soviet policy toward Afghanistan in order to clear up doubts in the mind of the people. And the voice of that announcer has since disappeared from the air.

Perhaps this was only an insignificant episode, but is this not worth pondering?

It has been more than 3 years since the Soviet Union carried out armed provocation to invade Afghanistan. Even though the Soviet Union has put on a magnifi-

cent looking laurel wreath to cover up the evil war, but in fact the people learn to understand the truth.

It was said that the Soviet soldiers were mobilized to move into Afghanistan to resist "foreign interventionists" and to "help the Afghan people repel invasion." Yet, what they have seen was not an invasion by others but one that came exactly from the Soviet Union. And the targets of the massacre carried out by them were not the mercenaries of foreign countries, but the people of Afghanistan. Some of the Soviet soldiers have eventually become aware that they were fooled. Therefore, they began to gun down their own superiors, to go to the Afghan guerrilla forces for shelter or to run away. The fact that the morale of the Soviet troops is low has become a headache of the Soviet civil and military authorities.

The Soviet people were told that the reason for Soviet military action in Afghanistan was to "fulfill the duty of internationalism" and to "support the revolutionary struggle of the Afghan people." However, what they have seen is not that the Soviet troops are well received in Afghanistan, but that they are met with shooting and people's feelings of hostility. The Soviet Union's action of "internationalism" has not won the respect of nations all over the world but met with the condemnation of world opinion. The Soviet Union has thus become increasingly isolated. The masses of the Soviet Union have thus become increasingly isolated. The masses of the Soviet Union have eventually become aware that they were fooled. Therefore, revolts in forms of protests, demonstrations and political jokes emerge from time to time.

It is quite obvious that the strange thing which has happened in the Moscow Radio Station was not an isolated personal action of the Soviet announcer himself, but reflected the demand of the masses in the Soviet Union against the war of invasion and conveyed their innermost fury in protesting of it. So long as the Soviet Union continues to carry out its policy of hegemonism and refuses to withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan, unusual events similar to that which happened in the Moscow Radio Station will definitely continue to come out.

9560
CSO: 4005/1073

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

PRC PRESS DELEGATION TOURING DPRK--Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the State Administration Council, in Pyongyang on the morning of 3 October met and had a friendly talk with the Chinese press delegation headed by Bian Chunguang, director of the Press Management Bureau of the Ministry of Culture. Present on the occasion were Yi Pong-su, director of the Press Guidance Bureau, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea. Since arriving in Korean on 21 September, the press delegation has shared experiences with the sector of the Korean press while touring various places, including Pyongyang, Wonsan, and Taesong. [Text] [SK050921 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 4 Oct 83]

S. KOREAN DISSIDENT YOUTH ACTIVITY--Some 100 South Korean Christian youths and students on 1 October held an assembly at a church in Seoul and declared the formation of a dissident organization, the National Youth Federation for the Democratization of South Korea. This is the first dissident organization formed since Chon Tu-hwan's ascended to power in 1980. The National Youth Federation for the Democratization of South Korea has been launched amid the situation in which the activities of the personages of the political circle, including the former South Korean New Democratic Party Chairman Kim Yong-sam, criticizing the South Korean authority are being brought to public notice every day and the youths and students of various universities are continuing to carry out antigovernment demonstrations. [Text] [SK060540 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 5 Oct 83]

CSO: 4110/016

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PRESIDENT MARCOS REJECTS CALL TO STEP DOWN

OW200111 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Manila, 20 Sep (XINHUA)--President Ferdinand Marcos today rejected calls from certain political opposition quarters for him to step down from his presidency in favor of a caretaker government, the Philippine News Agency reported this evening.

He said he will "continue to serve in the presidential capacity" in accordance with the constitutional mandate involved.

"We have the capability to maintain government and do not consider any threat whether from the political opposition or any violent radical groups, as sufficient to bring about violation of the constitution and the mandate of millions of Filipinos," he added.

Revealing that he has received feelers for national reconciliation from some members of the opposition, the president said that preparatory steps must first be formulated if the policy of national reconciliation is to be implemented.

"If they are serious, we must first identify the parties involved," he said.

The president said he also wanted to find out first whether the Social Democrats and the Communists are willing to discard their basic mission "to grab political authority by violence and the use of force."

"I want to know how close the legitimate opposition is to the radical groups," he added.

CSO: 4000/34

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE MUSLIMS CALL FOR POLITICAL AMNESTY

LD082253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1452 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Manila, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--Eleven Philippine Muslim opposition leaders today called for granting amnesty to all political offenses in the Philippines to pave the way to a speedy national reconciliation.

These Muslim opposition leaders included some former senators and leaders of some Philippine Muslim organizations.

In a "manifesto of the Muslims of the Philippines" they signed and then distributed at a press conference this afternoon, they said, "Eleven years of martial rule have not brought to the Filipino nation a climate of peace and order nor the declared restructuring of our society to provide a better life for the citizenry."

"It was, therefore, with great hope and expectation that the Muslims of the Philippines looked forward to the homecoming of the martyred Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr., who had pledged to embark on a nonviolent campaign for national reconciliation and unity," they added.

They went on to say, "The Muslims of the Philippines fully support and adhere to the principles advocated by his eminence, Jaime Cardinal Sin, and other leaders of our society calling for national reconciliation and a peaceful settlement of the present political conflict in our country through dialogue."

"We urge, therefore, President Ferdinand E. Marcos and all those in responsible positions in government and society to immediately explore all avenues for a speedy national reconciliation including the grant of general amnesty for all political offenses to pave the way to a peaceful and meaningful dialogue before the nation is plunged further into a fratricidal civil war, a war where there are no victors, but only victims," they stressed.

CSO: 4000/34

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MARCOS SAYS FORCE WILL BE MET WITH FORCE

OW251518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Manila, September 25 (XINHUA)--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos warned today his government is ready to meet force with force if necessary, and it has discarded the policy of maximum tolerance in handling demonstrations in favor of "a policy of legitimate assembly and legitimate free speech."

Addressing the nation over radio and television, the president said: "The government, both national and local will not allow the streets of Manila to be utilized for chaotic and anarchic behavior... We will not allow what has happened in the past several days to be repeated. Do not test the force and strength of the government."

Under the new policy, the president said, demonstrations and rallies would be allowed provided the rallyists secure proper permits from the authorities.

He confirmed his order to the military to disperse immediately rallies and demonstrations that do not have such permits, quietly and without the use of force if possible.

But if the military and the police are met with force, they will be compelled to use force, he warned.

The president noted that the rash of violent demonstrations in metro Manila during the past week was an isolated case and that the rest of the country remained in peace and order.

The president said that government探者 are trying to identify the persons who attacked the pro-government demonstrators under Makati Mayor Nemesio Yabut, including the mayor himself who was hit by beer bottles and other debris, during a rally in Makati last week.

He noted that even certain members of the oligarchy and executives in coat and tie participated in the forcible dispersal of the demonstration under Mayor Yabut.

CSO: 4000/41

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINES DEPLORES REFUSAL TO INVITE SIHANOUK

OW231925 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Manila, September 23 (XINHUA)--The Philippine Government deplored yesterday the Indian Government's decision not to invite Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to an informal summit in New York in connection with the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

According to today's "Bulletin Today," Philippine acting Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes summoned Indian Ambassador Ramesh Mulye and handed him a note expressing regret over the decision.

Collantes acted on the instructions of Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, who is now in New York to attend the U.N. session.

In response to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's decision, a Philippine aide-memoire said the permanent representatives of the ASEAN countries to the U.N. had recommended to their respective foreign ministers that the ASEAN's collective regret be conveyed to the Indian Government.

CSO: 4000/41

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE STUDENTS PLAN ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLY

Permission Given

OW301313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Manila, 30 Sep (XINHUA)--Students are organizing an anti-government rally here today that they say will be the biggest public gathering since last week's demonstrations in which 10 people were killed and 150 injured.

Authorities in the capital have given permission for the rally.

Yesterday about 1,000 business executives and other white collar workers stopped work in Manila's financial district. Riot police dispersed the crowd but no violence was reported.

Last night, plainclothes police raided and closed down an outspoken opposition weekly newspaper, the PHILIPPINE TIMES, on charges of inciting sedition.

On Thursday, about 1,500 mourners attended a Roman Catholic mass to mark the 40th day since the death of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, who was assassinated August 21.

Aquino's widow, brother and other relatives attended the mass.

At the same time, more than 1,000 students staged an anti-government "noise barrage" on the campus of the University of the East. They banged cans, threw confetti and exploded firecrackers.

Both rallies were peaceful and were not interfered with by police or the military.

Students Protest 'Repression, Terrorism'

OW301500 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Manila, 30 Sep (XINHUA)--Over 10,000 students held a rally here this afternoon to protest what they called "political repression and military terrorism."

The rally, which was organized by the student leaders' forum, an affiliation of some 50 student councils and youth groups, condemned government acts in dealing with the recent demonstrations.

They demanded immediate release of students and other people arrested during the September 21 and 23 demonstrations and called for the right to hold peaceful rallies.

The forum announced that it believes the government has taken "unreasonable, unfounded and unjust" action in dealing with the September 21 and 23 demonstrations. They expressed their resolution to continue the struggle for "independence, freedom and democracy."

Rallies and demonstrations have been held during the past few days, even after President Marcos announced on September 25 a tougher policy in handling demonstrations.

CSO: 4000/34

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT URGED TO BEWARE OF SOVIET ACTIVITIES

LD240106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 23 Sep 83

["Indonesian Government Urged to Keep Vigilance Over Soviet Diplomats' Activities"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, September 23 (XINHUA)--The Indonesian Government has been urged by an MP to keep vigilance over Soviet diplomat's activities in Indonesia.

Amin Iskandar [spelling of name as received], a member of Commission 1 of Parliament (which deals with foreign affairs, politics, defence and information) was commenting Wednesday on a case of a code officer of the Indonesian Embassy in Australia who was contacted by a Soviet diplomat.

The Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is investigating the case jointly with the Indonesian Intelligence Coordinating Agency, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaataoja told the Commission 1.

Amin Iskandar said that the case showed the Soviets always try, with money and other materials, to contact young foreign diplomats for a spy mission.

He urged the government to be more vigilant on the activities of Soviet diplomats in the country especially in consulates far from the capital, such as those in Medan and Bandjarmasin, which he thinks are not functional.

He also fully supported the government's plan to abolish any foreign consulates outside Jakarta which are not functional.

The Soviet diplomat, V.N. Ivanoff, had previously been involved in a controversial espionage case involving an Australian state minister and the leader of the Labour Party. The case of the Indonesian diplomat's involvement was uncovered when Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke gave an account to an Australian investigation committee in July of the above case.

CSO: 4000/41

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI OFFICER SAYS SRV PREPARING OFFENSIVE IN KAMPUCHEA

LD220113 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 22 Sep 83

["Vietnam Preparing New War Moves in Kampuchea"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bangkok, 22 Sep (XINHUA)--Vietnam is busy preparing new war offensives in Kampuchea as the rainy season there is drawing to an end, Royal Thai Army Representative Col Naruedon Dejpradijuth told a press conference here today.

Naruedon said the Vietnamese troops have brought a large number of heavy weapons into Mongkol Borei District, Batoambang Province and are expanding the airport at Preah Netr Preah District in Batdambang Province.

He said the Vietnamese troops last July started the construction of a large airport at Kampong city under the direction of Soviet advisers.

He also said Vietnam had tightened its rule over the Kampuchean people. It has enforced a 12-hour curfew from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. in the occupied areas in Kampuchea. The occupation troops also levy various kinds of taxes on the Kampuchean people.

Naruedon added the Vietnamese occupation troops have stepped up training of the Heng Samrin troops. It is planned that by 1984 the Heng Samrin troops will have been increased to 100,000 equipped with Soviet weapons.

He also said over the past month the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces have launched active attacks against the Vietnamese troops and caused heavy losses to them.

CSO: 4000/34

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SITTHI SAYS KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE PROGRESSING

OW090909 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Bangkok, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has expressed his conviction that the resistance in Kampuchea is making progress and that time is on the side of the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

In recent interview with a BANGKOK POST correspondent in New York, Sitthi said that "the memories of the Pol Pot years are probably fading away. The reality now is the Vietnamese occupation." The Kampuchean people now believe that the Khmer Rouge will never do what they did in the past. Kampucheans are fighting for their own country. As for the other two factions of the coalition government, Sitthi added, big progress has been made in the past year. They are better trained and better organized. They have very good morale and are willing to fight.

The Thai foreign minister refuted as a lie the Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguen Co Thach's allegation that relations are better between ASEAN and Vietnam and that progress has been made towards a political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict. He pointed out, "Thach takes the same line frequently. It gives the impression that things are moving when in fact they are not...he refuses to come to the crucial points." Before the U.N. debate on the Kampuchean problem, Sitthi said, Thach offered a deal for ASEAN not to introduce a new resolution in exchange for Vietnamese promise not to change the seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the U.N., but ASEAN rejected it.

CSO: 4000/34

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SON SANN ISSUES STATEMENT ON KPNLF ANNIVERSARY

OW081158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--Son Sann, president of the National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People (KPNLF), today called on the Kampuchean people to close ranks and support the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea in the fight against Vietnamese aggression.

Son Sann, who is also prime minister of the coalition government, made this appeal in a message to mark the 4th anniversary of the founding of the KPNLF which befalls on October 9.

In the message Son Sann condemned Vietnam for its brutalities against the Kampuchean people and its Vietnamization of Kampuchea by "moving and settling 600,000 Vietnamese colonizers in the resources-rich area of Kampuchea in addition to the 180,000 occupation troops."

However, Son Sann said, "the morale of the Vietnamese troops in our country has become low, and the rate of desertion has become high. The aggressors have become frightened of the Cambodian quagmire."

On the formation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, Son Sann said, "this coalition is to demonstrate to the world in general, and to the Hanoi leaders in particular, the will and the determination of the Cambodians of all political persuasions to liberate Cambodia from the Vietnamese aggressors."

Son Sann reiterated his "appeal to all our compatriots everywhere, whether in the country or abroad, and to all civilian cadres of the Heng Samrin administration, and all military personnel of the Heng Samrin armed forces, to join resolutely with our front, and to support the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea to which our front is a participating party, in our heroic and undaunted struggle to liberate our motherland and our people and to restore to our beloved Cambodia her independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to all the Cambodian people their human rights and essential freedoms."

In the message Son Sann noted that the resistance of the Kampuchean people against Vietnamese aggression enjoys widespread support from the world community. He expressed his conviction that "the liberation of our motherland and our people is only a matter of time."

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER URGES KAMPUCHEAN SETTLEMENT

OW040545 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of Thailand, today called for a peaceful and comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem in line with the principles outlined by the U.N. General Assembly and the international conference on Kampuchea.

Speaking at the assembly this afternoon, the Thai foreign minister stressed the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the free exercise of self-determination by the Kampuchean people.

"The situation in Kampuchea continues to be a direct threat to the peace and stability of the region as well as to international peace and security" he observed.

He pointed out the Kampuchean refugee encampments as well as the local population in the border areas are under constant threat of armed attacks, shelling and bombardment by Vietnamese occupation forces in Kampuchea.

He recalled that in last April he had proposed that Vietnam withdraw its forces 30 kilometres from the border and that proposal had been endorsed by the other ASEAN foreign ministers. "Regrettably, Vietnamese response has been negative," he noted.

The Thai foreign minister stated: "Vietnam should agree to withdraw troops from the Thai border which would be more verifiable, as it will take place in a clearly defined geographical area."

He further proposed that "a ceasefire be observed in the areas where withdrawals have taken place, which should then be constituted as safe areas for uprooted Kampuchean civilians under UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) auspices."

A United Nations peace-keeping force or observer group could be introduced to supervise the withdrawals and to keep peace along the border, he added.

Vietnam's present intransigence and intentions, he stated, "constitute destabilizing factors in Southeast Asia and continue to hinder constructive dialogue and cooperation among the regional members."

He called upon Vietnam to forgo the recourse to arms and to begin the process of negotiations that would lead to a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

He noted that the eventual convening of an international conference for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Kampuchea could take place after the withdrawal of all foreign forces as part of a comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

CSO: 4000/34

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SINGAPORE FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

OW051225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--Singapore will not change its policy on Kampuchea even though the Vietnamese makes no response, the Singaporean newspaper STRAITS TIMES reported yesterday quoting Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan.

Dhanabalan told the STRAITS TIMES correspondent in the United States that "we stick by our policy on Kampuchea" calling for Vietnamese troop withdrawal and self-determination by Kampucheans. "There is no reason to change or weaken it just because the Vietnamese are not responding," he said.

He said the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) believed in the need to apply international pressure on Vietnam. At the U.N. General Assembly sessions, ASEAN has for four years running demanded Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea.

Referring to the situation in Kampuchea, the Singapore foreign minister said the resistance forces are growing strong and "there is little hope they (Vietnamese) can wipe them out in the future."

Moreover, the Vietnamese are increasingly viewed as invaders in the Kampuchean areas occupied by the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin regime and they cannot even trust the Kampucheans in the Heng Samrin regime, he added.

He said that Vietnam's dependence on the Soviet Union is growing and that this must be "something of concern."

"So we see no reason to change our policy," he said. "We are not interested in grinding the Vietnamese to the dust or bringing them down. But if that is what they choose, there is little that we can do."

He described U.S. President Ronald Reagan's meeting with Kampuchean leaders Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann on September 25 as a growing international recognition and acceptance of the opposition in Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/34

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

JORDAN RECONSIDERS STANCE ON KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE

OW262351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Bangkok, September 26 (XINHUA)--Jordan, which abstained from voting at the last U.N. assembly session on the Kampuchean issue, will reconsider its stance toward the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, a senior Thai Government official said here this morning.

Arun Phanuphong, an ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry, said this after a meeting between Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and King Husayn of Jordan who arrived here yesterday for a three-day visit.

During the 50-minute meeting, Husayn expressed appreciation for Prem's briefing on Kampuchea. Arun said the king had gained a better knowledge of the issue.

Arun quoted Husayn as saying that the issue of Kampuchea facing Thailand is somewhat similar to the issue of the Middle East that Jordan faces, and he plans to reconsider Jordan's stance on the Kampuchean issue after he consults with his government.

The two leaders also expressed wishes to bolster bilateral trade.

Husayn and his wife, Queen Noor, are to leave for New Delhi Tuesday morning.

CSO: 4000/41

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MORE SRV TROOPS DISPATCHED TO KAMPUCHEA

OW270857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 27 Sep (XINHUA)--More Vietnamese troops, amounting to 71 truckloads, have entered Kampuchea since the beginning of this month, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

On September 10, ten trucks loaded fully with Vietnamese soldiers crossed the border into Kampuchea and headed westward on Highway No six.

On the following day, a convoy of 60 trucks carrying Vietnam troops were seen running from Vietnam toward Siemreap City in West Kampuchea.

On September 17, another group of Vietnamese soldiers was trucked to a Vietnamese barracks in Chhep, Preah Vihear Province.

The radio said these reinforcement operations by the Vietnamese authorities on the eve of the 38th United Nations General Assembly session testified to their intention to continue occupying Kampuchea and intensifying the aggressive war against that country in defiance of all the U.N. resolutions adopted on the Kampuchean issue.

Meanwhile, 63 Heng Samrin puppet soldiers, reluctant to serve as gunfodder for the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh regime, deserted their troops and crossed over to the Democratic Kampuchean Army or went home, the radio said.

CSO: 4000/34

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

KAMPUCHEAN RADIO CONDEMNS SRV BOMBARDMENTS

OW280841 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 28 Sep (XINHUA)--Bombardments against Thai villages and the bloodshed incidents across the Thai-Kampuchean border engineered by the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea are strongly condemned in a commentary broadcast by Kampuchean Radio today.

The commentary said that from September 20 to 24 the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea repeatedly bombarded villages in Trat and Prachin Buri Provinces and Thai patrol policemen, damaging many houses and killing and wounding many residents, creating bloodshed incidents across the Thai-Kampuchean border. But the propaganda organs of Hanoi made a false countercharge calumniating that it was Thailand that has stirred up the incidents.

The commentary pointed out that the aim of the Vietnamese authorities' clumsy trick of thief crying "stop thief" is to distract attention of the current U.N. General Assembly from the Kampuchean problem and to conceal their crime of aggression against Kampuchea. But things run counter to the Vietnamese desires and the incident created by Vietnam has once again enabled the world to see clearly that the Vietnamese authorities will not give up its aggression and expansion against Kampuchea and the Southeast Asian countries.

The commentary called on the current U.N. General Assembly and the international community to condemn the Vietnamese aggression and force Vietnam to carry out the decisions of the U.N. General Assembly and withdraw Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Only when Vietnam has accomplished this, will Kampuchea have its peace and the tense situation across the Thai-Kampuchean border become eased, and lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia be maintained, concluded the commentary.

CSO: 4000/34

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA APPEALS FOR UN SEAT

OW291008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea today published a commentary calling for the world community to reaffirm, at the current U.N. General Assembly session, the legitimacy of its coalition government as a U.N. member.

The commentary said the past four General Assembly sessions had witnessed more and more countries voting for the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea. This indicates that most countries in the world respect and safeguard the spirit of the U.N. charter and international law and disapprove the wilful act of a country to violate by means of force the sovereignty of another country.

It said the support of the world community for the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggressors and especially for the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations constitutes "direct and practical contributions" to the maintenance of Kampuchea's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. The continuous development of the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnam cannot be separated from such support, it said.

It also expressed the determination of the Kampuchean people and the coalition government to finally defeat the Vietnamese aggressors in what will contribute to curbing Vietnamese and Soviet military expansion in Southeast Asia.

CSO: 4000/34

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SIHANOUK ADDRESSES UN ON KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE

OW050138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0108 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk today called upon Vietnam and the Soviet Union to respect the U.N. resolutions and to participate in the international conference on Kampuchea "in order to solve the Kampuchean problem for which these two powers bear the major part of responsibility."

Addressing the general assembly this morning, the president of Democratic Kampuchea stressed that a political solution should be brought to this problem in accordance with the just resolutions of the General Assembly of Kampuchea.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk made a three-point "guarantee" of the coalition government in relation with Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

--Kampuchea, once liberated in its integrality, will be strictly neutral and non-aligned;

--following the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, the general elections in Kampuchea will be held under the supervision of the United Nations;

--there will also be reconciliation and friendship with Vietnam and its allies if they cease definitely interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and respect the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of Kampuchea.

He declared the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea he is heading is not "in exile," but it is carrying out the struggle on the national soil of Kampuchea against the occupiers.

Sihanouk challenged the foreign personalities who are doubtful about the vitality of the national resistance led by the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea. He said those people could, if they so desired, accompany him next January to Kampuchea to meet the people, soldiers, Buddhist monks and Muslim and Christian compatriots.

Charging the Hanoi Government for "physically" Vietnamizing Kampuchea, he said over and above the 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers and thousands of "technicians" and "advisers" from Hanoi had controlled a part of Kampuchea. About 600,000 Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea were exploiting "our lands and ricefields, our villages, forests, lakes and rivers, our coasts and other natural resources."

Rebuffing Vietnamese allegation that it will withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea when the (so-called) "Chinese threat" will have disappeared, the Kampuchean president assured that "in my country or near my country there is no 'Chinese threat.'"

"The only threat in our region, Southeast Asia, comes from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Soviet Union," he stated.

CSO: 4000/34

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV URGED TO HEAD WORLD OPINION ON KAMPUCHEA

HK080242 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 Oct 83 p 4

[Article by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Kampuchean Issue"]

[Text] The 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly has again heard demands from the heads of various delegations for total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressive forces from Kampuchea. Meanwhile, ASEAN foreign ministers have rejected Vietnam's proposal that ASEAN drop its annual demand for Vietnamese military withdrawal from the country in exchange for Vietnam's promise to concede the UN seat to the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from the invaded peace-loving neighbouring country must be unconditional. The seat in the United Nations of the Democratic Kampuchea as a full-fledged member is not negotiable. It was brazen of Vietnam even to think of such an exchange demand.

It is almost five years since Kampuchea became the victim of undisguised armed aggression and military occupation by Vietnam with the support of a superpower. The invasion has caused untold sufferings to the Kampuchean people, including hundreds of thousands forcibly displaced by the invaders. The military presence of Vietnam on the territory of Democratic Kampuchea poses a constant threat to peace and security of all countries in the region, especially of Thailand.

Sovereignty

It is only natural that the UN General Assembly has every year expressed the strong indignation of the international community against Vietnam's wanton violation of the UN charter in both letter and spirit. That has been the least the world organization can do.

In defence of their sovereignty and independence, the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have been putting up a valiant fight against the Vietnamese invaders. Considering the enormous odds they are fighting against, not the least the superior Soviet weaponry, the Kampuchean people have not done so badly in withholding five successive dry-season offensives launched by the invasion troops.

Unable to put down the resistance of the Kampuchean people and, in the meantime, unwilling to withdraw its aggressive forces from the invaded country, Vietnamese authorities have resorted to all kinds of trickery in an attempt to escape international condemnation and make its occupation a fait accompli. The most recent and least tenable has been Vietnam's attempts to describe the Kampuchean question as an issue between China and Vietnam.

As a friend of Kampuchea and a neighbour of Vietnam, China has joined the ASEAN nations and most countries in the world to seek a rational settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

Guarantee

China hopes that, after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, Kampuchea will become an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned country, and that free elections will be held there under UN supervision for the Kampuchean people to choose their political system and government leaders. And China is prepared to join other countries concerned in an international guarantee.

The once friendly Sino-Vietnamese relations have deteriorated in recent years only as a result of the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese authorities who have pursued regional hegemony in Indo-China and Southeast Asia, discriminated against Chinese residents and opposed China.

The Chinese Government has expressed willingness to resume negotiation with Vietnam on improving the relations between the two countries once Vietnam has declared its decision to pull out all its troops from Kampuchea and has moved the first batch of them back to within its own borders.

Samdech Nordom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, has also guaranteed at the current UN session that, following the total withdrawal of foreign troops, general elections in Kampuchea will be held under UN supervision. He promised that a strictly neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea after liberation will improve its relations with Vietnam if the latter and its allies no longer interfere in the internal affairs and respects the sovereignty of Kampuchea.

Vietnam started the trouble by waging an aggressive war against a neighbouring country, which it can never win. For the sake of the peace and stability in the region and, not the least, for the urgently needed economic recovery and the people's welfare in Vietnam itself, it is time that the Vietnamese authorities took heed of the world opinion and acted accordingly.

CSO: 4000/34

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VODK REFUTES VIETNAMESE PROPOSAL ON KAMPUCHEA

OW062142 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea today described as "ridiculous" Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's proposal on Kampuchea which asked the ASEAN states to drop their demand for a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea.

Referring to Nguyen Co Thach's proposal which asked the ASEAN states to cancel their demand in exchange for a Vietnamese promise to concede the U.N. seat to Democratic Kampuchea, the radio said in a commentary that by playing the new trick, Nguyen Co Thach is attempting to legalize Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea and realize its aim of occupying the country forever.

The commentary said the moment Nguyen Co Thach's proposal came out, it was exposed and flatly rejected by the five ASEAN foreign ministers. By so doing, Thach had made a fool of himself at the present U.N. General Assembly session and thus became more isolated.

The commentary said, on the issue of Kampuchean representation at the U.N., Vietnam had been trying hard in the past four years to squeeze the Phnom Penh puppet regime into the United Nations to replace Democratic Kampuchea. However, at every U.N. session since 1979, the number of states supporting the Democratic Kampuchean seat had been increasing annually. Vietnam will suffer a more bitter defeat this year, the commentary predicted.

The commentary said from the very beginning of the present U.N. session, the Vietnamese acts of aggression in Kampuchea had been widely condemned by the member states. This showed that it was totally correct for the ASEAN states to adhere to the adopted U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea and reject Thach's proposal.

The commentary appealed to all the justice-loving countries of the world to continue exerting pressure on Vietnam and force it to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people exercise their right to self-determination by themselves without any outside interference.

CSO: 4000/34

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VIETNAMESE TROOPS SHELL KPNLF HEADQUARTERS

OW250830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Bangkok, September 25 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops yesterday bombarded Ampil Village, Kampuchea, the headquarters of the National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People (KPNLF), 15 kilometers north of Ta Phraya District of Prachinburi Province of eastern Thailand, the "Bangkok Post" reported today.

The KPNLF is one of the three Kampuchean resistance forces. It is led by Premier Son Sann.

The newspaper quoted Thai field military sources as reporting that this was the second major Vietnamese attack on the Kampuchean resistance forces following a rainy season lull in fighting. The first attack occurred on September 22 when Vietnamese gunners bombarded a Khmer Rouge stronghold opposite Aranyaprathet District of Prachinburi Province.

The report said that during yesterday's battle which lasted seven hours, about 3,000 KPNLF guerrillas, in coordination with local villagers, put up a stiff resistance to the Vietnamese bombardment. No casualties were known for the time being.

Thai soldiers stationed along the border opposite the battle area have been put on alert to prevent a possible spillover of fighting into Thai territory.

CSO: 4000/41

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI SPOKESMAN REJECTS KAMPUCHEAN CHARGES

OW161847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Sep (XINHUA)--The charges of "collaboration" between China and Thailand in attempting to "seek territorial expansion in Indochina" published in a white paper by the Heng Samrin government were rejected by Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sucharitkun at a press conference given here today.

The white paper, published on September 13 by the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime, accused Thailand of "pursuing, over the past eight centuries, an expansionist policy aimed at annexing Kampuchea."

Chet said that the Heng Samrin government is a parrot that repeats the words of others. He said Vietnam must be criticized for giving the words to the parrot.

In other remarks Chet said that Thailand has not sent soldiers to invade Kampuchea and on the contrary has shouldered heavy burdens to assist Kampuchean refugees.

He said Vietnam has decided to occupy Kampuchea for a long time because it is rich in natural resources. It has sent nearly 600,000 Vietnamese immigrants to settle in Kampuchea.

He said Vietnam first alleged that it invaded Kampuchea in order "to overthrow the brutal rule of Khmer Rouge" and then it claimed that its occupation of Kampuchea was "to resist the menace from China." All these allegations are but only the Vietnam's pretexts to prolong its occupation of Kampuchea, he stressed.

The Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman also stated that the Kampuchean question should be resolved by a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Referring to relations between Thailand and Laos, Chet said that Thailand has not launched attacks of any kind against Laos. He also expressed the hope that border conflicts between the two countries would be resolved through political negotiations in an atmosphere of self-restraint.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER CONFIDENT ON DK VOTE IN UN

OW161021 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Sep (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila expressed the conviction Thursday that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) would win more votes for the seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the upcoming U.N. General Assembly session.

Talking to local reporters, Sitthi disclosed that ASEAN had drafted resolutions on Kampuchea which would be up for debate and endorsement by the U.N. General Assembly. The areas to be stressed in the draft resolutions include: total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, self-determination for the Kampuchean people, the refugee problem and the call for an independent, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea, he said.

He said ASEAN expects more than 50 nations to co-sponsor this year's resolutions on Kampuchea, compared to 49 U.N. members last year.

Sitthi said Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja would send a note to his counterparts of various countries to refute recent claims by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Thach alledged that ASEAN and "three Indochinese countries" are in the process of establishing regional dialogue and hence, the United Nations should not disrupt the process, and that the 7th non-aligned summit held in New Delhi in March, this year, had denied recognition to the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government and left the Kampuchean seat vacant.

The Thai foreign minister said although ASEAN had accepted Vietnam's proposal for separate talks between ASEAN and Vietnamese foreign ministers, he would be the last to talk to Thach and had "nothing special" to consult with the latter. ASEAN "will ask Vietnam to pull back its troops from Western Kampuchea as a first step towards a total troop withdrawal," Sitthi said.

CSO: 4000/34

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI REPORTS CLAIM HANOI PLANS TO ASSIMILATE

OW101754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1420 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Bangkok, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--Over 100,000 Vietnamese have migrated into Laos under Hanoi's schemes to assimilate Laos since Hanoi and Vientiane signed a "friendship and cooperation" agreement in 1977, local newspapers reported today.

Quoting "The Voice of Free Asia Radio" of Thailand, the report said most of the Vietnamese migrants, including soldiers, officials, technicians, workers and peasants, have settled down in central and southern Laos.

Vietnamese officials are sent, whenever possible, to the countryside so that they can collect grains for the stationing Vietnamese troops, said the radio. They have their own administrative system with which the Lao officials cannot interfere.

The radio said a number of Vietnamese has been sent to work in schools in Laos, while 20,000 Lao middle school graduates and 5,000 other young people have been sent to Vietnam for training.

The radio reported that the Lao officials who are discontented with the Vietnamese control are obliged to have a three-year training in Vietnam.

CSO: 4000/34

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAILAND OPPOSES EUROMISSILES TRANSFER TO ASIA

OW211246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Bangkok, 21 Sep (XINHUA)--Prasong Sunsiri, secretary-general of the Thai National Security Council, said Tuesday that his government favors nuclear disarmament but opposes the transfer by superpowers of the Euro-missiles to Asia, the local paper SING SIAN YIT PAO reported today.

Speaking to reporters, Prasong said that all countries in the world, especially those in Asia, are extremely concerned about the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms limitation talks in Geneva. The reasons for such concern, he added, are that if the superpowers have decided to reduce the number of nuclear arms in Europe and transfer them to Asia, this would promptly increase the tension instead of reducing the threat of nuclear war in the area.

Referring to the Sino-Soviet talks on bilateral relations, Prasong said his government is in favor of the talks, though they are matters concerning China and the Soviet Union.

On the Kampuchean issue, Prasong noted that his country and other ASEAN member nations do not wish to see the spread of the Kampuchean war and will have it contained in that country, because a wider war would inevitably effect the region greatly.

Therefore, he said, the Kampuchean issue must be settled by peaceful means. However, he added that so long as the Kampuchean people persist in struggle, they will surely be able to win final victory.

CSO: 4000/34

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BANGKOK POST OUTLINES SOVIET THREAT TO ASIA

OW201401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Bangkok, 19 Sep (XINHUA)--In face of the intensified Soviet military buildup throughout Asia in recent years, the Asian countries must close ranks to counter Soviet military action, an editorial in the local newspaper BANGKOK POST said today.

The editorial said that Moscow has doubled its fleet in Asia to 175 ships and submarines and stationed its largest troop-carrying assault ship in Asian waters.

Its aircraft carrier, the "Minsk," is in Asia and has occasionally been in Thai waters. The editorial noted that at any given time, roughly 15 of these ships are in the waters of Southeast Asia.

It said that besides its full access to Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang in Vietnam, the Soviet Union has missiles, including SS-20's, 51 divisions, bomber aircraft and reconnaissance planes using Vietnam for staging and resupplying.

"In Afghanistan it is fighting a war," the editorial said. "In Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos thousands of Soviet military advisers are demonstrating how to launch invasions in a dozen overt and covert ways."

In addition to mobilizing public opinion against the Soviet threat, the editorial stressed, "there must be military action to thwart military action....

The editorial said that "the Soviet Union seeks constantly, itself and through [word indistinct] puppet like Vietnam and Afghanistan, to overturn the balance of power of its own side. All countries have a duty to combat this."

CSO: 4000/34

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

ASEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET IN SINGAPORE

OW060232 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--The sixth Association of Southeast Asian Nations Inter-Parliamentary Organisation (AIPO) assembly opened in Singapore today with a full agenda including the establishment of a joint ASEAN parliament.

Addressing the opening session, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew urged younger potential leaders in ASEAN to get to know each other better and ensure a continued close rapport between the members.

He pointed out that ASEAN countries have different constitutional and legal systems, but their parliamentarians have been able to find common ground for interaction and understanding and this is a considerable achievement.

Messages from the heads of government of the other four members--Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines--were read at the meeting. Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed said in his message that developments in the region have underlined the need for ASEAN to develop a strong consensus. He said ASEAN must "continue to condemn and resist" all inhuman activities such as foreign military occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea as well as Soviet shooting down of a South Korean airliner last month.

He said Vietnam's "wanton and unheeding" forces in Kampuchea had forced helpless families to flee their country.

Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon called an AIPO delegates to study the situation in Kampuchea and along its border with Thailand which, he said threatens regional peace and stability.

Indonesian President Suharto said in his message that the meeting coincided with the current global situation still facing various difficult trials and in meeting the challenges ASEAN should consolidate itself.

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos reiterated his offer to make Manila the site of the permanent AIPO secretariat.

About 100 members of the national parliaments from the five nations are attending the meeting. Other items on the agenda include exchange of visits with other parliaments, review of regional and international political issues and protection of wildlife.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI PAPERS ON PRC SOVEREIGNTY OVER HONG KONG

OW281748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Bangkok, 28 Sep (XINHUA)--It would be a "galling humiliation" for China if it allows the foreign rule over Hong Kong to be unduly prolonged in any form, says a commentary in the Chinese-language newspaper TONG NGUAN YIT POH, here today.

It repudiates the fallacy of "swapping sovereignty over Hong Kong for administrative power there" by saying: "sovereignty could be devoid of any meaning if it is separated from administrative power."

Surely all conscientious Chinese support the Chinese Government's determination to recover its sovereignty over Hong Kong including its administrative power there, the commentary says.

It goes on to say that the history of international relations shows sovereignty finds its expression in the independence of a country and its independent exercise of authority and that administrative power is an important component of sovereignty.

As it is today, writes the commentary, "Hong Kong serves as a brand left by the humiliation the Chinese suffered in the past. So long as Hong Kong remains in the hands of the British colonialists, the Chinese will go on smarting under the sense of this humiliation."

"China is determined to recover Hong Kong and wipe off the brand of past humiliation. It will recover not only its sovereignty but also the administrative power over Hong Kong without fail," it said.

The commentary appeals to all Chinese with due national pride to support the Chinese Government's just stand on the question of Hong Kong.

Another Chinese-language newspaper THE NEW CHINA DAILY NEWS, in an editorial today recalls what Britain has said and done before and after the fourth round of the Sino-British talks. The recent sharp drop in the value of the HKdollar, it points out, was the result of the British maneuver to bring pressure to bear on China by playing "the economic card." But this cannot have any effect on China's firm stand, it says.

The paper concludes by saying: "Should Britain choose to maintain its friendship and cooperation with China and discuss Hong Kong's future with it sensibly, it can definitely arrive at a solution satisfactory to both and the five million people of Hong Kong.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SIHANOUK VISITS BELGIUM 13-15 SEPTEMBER

OW151749 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Brussels, 15 Sep (XINHUA)--President of the Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk paid a private working visit here from September 13 to 15 as part of his European tour seeking diplomatic support for Democratic Kampuchea.

In his meeting with Belgian Minister of External Relations Leo Tindemans last night, Sihanouk thanked the Belgian Government for its humanitarian support and aid to the Kampuchean people and said he hoped it would continue to do so in order to help Kampuchea become a neutral and non-aligned state again.

A neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea would be an acceptable solution to the Kampuchea issue for ASEAN countries and it would also benefit his own country, he said.

Belgium is vice-president of the special committee set up by the international conference on the Kampuchean issue. It has condemned Vietnam's policy on Kampuchea and voted in favor of seating Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations. But it has not yet given official recognition to the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Sihanouk is scheduled to leave for the Netherlands today.

CSO: 4000/34

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND TO ESTABLISH FIRST MEDIATION BODY

OW301251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA)--Following China's practice, New Zealand is to establish its first "mediation tribunal" next year, visiting New Zealand chief justice Ronald Davison, who flew to Xian today, told Chinese friends during his stay here.

In China, mediation is conducted by either a court or a people's mediation committee. It is always voluntary and parties agree on which form of mediation they prefer.

China now has more than 860,000 mediation committees with a total of more than 5.3 million mediators in rural and urban areas. Mediation committees dealt with more than 8.16 million civil disputes in 1982.

China's long tradition of mediation was a good way to resolve civil disputes, the 62-year-old chief justice said [sentence as received]. Thus, he said, "we have followed China to introduce mediation to New Zealand."

Davison is accompanied by Bruce Slane, president of the New Zealand Law Society. After their arrival here on September 25, the guests visited a prison and the law department of Beijing University and had several discussions with legal specialists.

"What I'm very interested in is your comprehensive programme dealing with offences," the chief justice told Chinese Justice Minister Zhou Yu during their meeting here. The guests were told about China's efforts over the past few years to improve its legal system.

Minister Zhou summarized the aim as "the unity of dealing blows at criminal offences and preventing law breaking." Only by dealing blows at offenders could the necessary conditions be created to prevent criminal offences, the minister said. In addition, he said, China has adopted many ways to prevent offences, including education in law among the people, mobilization of units and families to educate and redeem erring people.

When Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee met with the New Zealand guests, both voiced confidence that the relations of friendship between the legal circles of the two countries would continue to be strengthened.

A Chinese jurists' delegation is expected to leave for New Zealand next month.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR ANZUS TREATY

OW161759 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Canberra, 16 Sep (XINHUA)--Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden reaffirmed his government's "full support" for the Anzus treaty but at the same time declared an independent approach to defence needs of his country.

Hayden made the remarks in a statement issued yesterday on the recent review by the Australian Government of the Anzus treaty following consultations with the governments of the United States and New Zealand.

In the statement Hayden said: "The review has led to a firm and unequivocal reaffirmation of the alliance as fundamental to Australia's national security and foreign and defence policies."

However, he said, "the treaty does not provide any automatic guarantee of military support in the event of attack or major threat."

"Anzus is not a paper tiger, but it is up to Australia first and foremost to look after itself," he added.

He said: "It would not be prudent to base the development of our defence force structure on the assumption that our force will necessarily be part of a superpower deployment in the event of any form of hostilities in which we are involved."

Regarding the bilateral agreement on the U.S. military bases in Australia, Hayden said that their contribution "to deterrence of nuclear war fully justifies any risks that might be seen as arising from our having those facilities in Australia."

He reiterated that his government "exercises independence of judgment" in matters of international relations and prepares "to disagree with allies where it is in the best interests of the alliance, and certainly where it is in the best interests of this nation."

"A stable, harmonious and economically viable environment" in the Asian-Pacific region will be "much more important" to the future peace and security of Australia than any treaty, he said.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

AFRICAN SUPPORT ON KAMPUCHEA--Bangkok, 15 Sep (XINHUA)--Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limraphan told reporters here today that many African countries had expressed their support for ASEAN's stand on the Kampuchean issue. Praphat made these remarks just after his return from a month-long official visit to a number of African countries including Kenya, Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Tunisia, Morocco, Madagascar and Algeria. Describing his trip to Africa as a big success, Praphat said that the main aim of his visit was to explain the ASEAN's stand on the Kampuchean issue and to promote trade with these African countries. He said that many African countries had shown sign of support for ASEAN's call for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and some non-aligned nations had told him that they would consider the Kampuchean issue carefully once it was raised at the upcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly. [Text] [OW151637 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 15 Sep 83]

THAI PATROLS ATTACKED--Bangkok, 23 Sep (XINHUA)--Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea on September 20 opened fire across the Kampuchean-Thai border at a group of Thai patrol policemen, wounding two of them, according to a report of the security command of Khlong Yai District reaching here today. The report said that at 4:15 p.m. that day, 20 Thai policemen on a truck were moving towards a border outpost when they were shot at by Vietnamese soldiers stationed in the Kampuchean-Thai border mountain opposite Khlong Yai District of Trat Province of Thailand. Some rocket shells exploded near the truck and shell fragments hit the two policemen. According to another report, on September 22, Vietnamese troops fired over 10 artillery shells across the Kampuchean-Thai border into Saen Suk village, south of the border town of Aranyaprathet. The firing, which started at around 3 p.m., damaged a temple and killed a few animals. Threatened by the shooting, villagers rushed out of their residence to hide themselves inside huge pipelines earlier erected as bunkers at Aranyaprathet District. [Text] [OW230831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 23 Sep 83]

SRV TROOP PLAN REJECTED--Bangkok, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--ASEAN foreign ministers have rejected a Vietnamese proposal for ASEAN to drop its annual demand for Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea in exchange for a Vietnamese promise to concede the United Nations seat to Democratic Kampuchea, reported BANGKOK POST today. Quoting an ASEAN source, the paper said the deal was proposed

by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in a personal letter to his counterparts of five ASEAN nations--Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Malaysia--who are now in New York attending the 38th U.N. General Assembly session. The source disclosed that the decision to reject Nguyen Co Thach's proposal was made by the five ministers early this morning. They turned down the Vietnamese proposal because they were confident that the ASEAN-sponsored resolution at the current U.N. session calling for Vietnamese troop withdrawal and self-determination for Kampuchea would get at least as much support as last year's. [Text] [OW020804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 2 Oct 83]

KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE--Canberra, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--The resistance in Kampuchea is gathering strength and the Heng Samrin army is no longer reliable, said a report carried in THE AUSTRALIAN here today. The report, written by Peter Samuel from Washington, quoted an Indo-China expert, Stephen Morris, who has just returned from a two-week tour of resistance centres in Kampuchea, as saying that the Kampuchean resistance is gaining ground and that the Heng Samrin army is becoming weaker and weaker. Fraternisation with the resistance and defections had become so serious that the Heng Samrin army had been confined by the Vietnamese to police-style operations away from the fighting. 'Many are now fighting the Vietnamese occupiers,' Morris said. According to Morris, the Kampuchean resistance guerrillas are 'now a broadly-based resistance movement of people of all social classes.' They 'are now operating over large areas of the country and only the major cities are safe for the Vietnamese,' he said. Morris also said that the resistance guerrillas are well armed with weapons captured from Vietnamese forces. [Text] [OW061335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 6 Oct 83]

KAMPUCHEAN UN SEAT--Hong Kong, 21 Sep (XINHUA)--Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that ASEAN's strategy should be focused on retaining Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations, states a Jakarta report. Speaking as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, Kusumaatmaja told the committee's second meeting here on Monday that with this in view, he had written letters to the foreign ministers of the countries which voted with the ASEAN at the last session of the United Nations General Assembly. He emphasized that ASEAN's ultimate objective continues to be a comprehensive and just solution to the Kampuchea problem, "which of necessity includes the total withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of Kampuchea." [Text] [OW211335 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 21 Sep 83]

PHILIPPINE UNITY--Manila, 21 Sep (XINHUA)--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos urged people today to address themselves to national problems with wisdom, prudence and unity rather than "political expediency, demagoguery and discordant action." The president made the appeal over nationwide radio and television on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the declaration of martial law, which was marked by the biggest ever anti-government demonstration in the Philippines. Marcos said, "the opposition will be engaged in recriminations, accusations and agitations for changes that are designed not for public good but mainly to serve the ends of people who would want to put the political and economic stability of our nation in jeopardy." The president said earlier

that the government would exercise extreme tolerance in dealing with demonstrations as long as they do not destroy public and private property. The government would be tolerant and principally keep its distance, he said. [Text] [LD212258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 21 Sep 83]

SRV IN KAMPUCHEA--Bangkok, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--Secretary general of the National Security Council of Thailand Prasong Sunsiri predicted on Friday that resistance to the Vietnamese occupation in Kampuchea would become fiercer in the coming year. He added that so long as Vietnam attempts to dominate Kampuchea, the anti-Vietnamese war in Kampuchea will continue and the Kampuchean resistance forces will grow in strength in struggle. Prasong made the remarks here before his departure for Geneva to attend the annual meeting of the United Nations High Commission for Refugee (UNHCR) during which he will press for the resettlement of more Indochinese refugees in third countries and more financial assistance to refugees in Thailand. He said he will tell the meeting of the Vietnamese military operations which affected over 200,000 Kampucheans along the Thai-Kampuchean border. He will also inform the meeting of the failure of Western countries to fulfill their commitment to help relieve the refugee burden now being shouldered by Thailand, he added. [Text] [OW080746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 8 Oct 83]

CSO: 4000/34

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

IRAN-IRAQ WAR CAUSING GRAVE CONCERN IN WORLD

HK230849 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Sep 83 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "The Iran-Iraq War"]

[Text] The war between Iran and Iraq has entered its fourth year with no end yet in sight. The protracted fighting between the two neighbouring countries has cost heavy losses in life and property to both sides, and there is always the danger of intervention for either or both of the super-powers whose contention for hegemony has been a root cause of every trouble in the Middle East. So far, they seem to be content with maintaining a relative equilibrium by arms and credit supplies to keep the fire burning.

It may be recalled that the war has passed through two stages, both of which have resulted in a stalemate. In September 1980, Iraq launched an all-out offensive against Iran and soon seized some 20,000 square kilometres of Iranian territory, threatening Iran's important oil city of Abadan. A year later, Iran began its counter-offensive, and by the end of June 1982, Iraq had announced that all its forces had withdrawn to "the international border." Iran has since launched seven large-scale attacks but all of them have been stalled by stiff Iraqi resistance.

Common Task

Whatever reasons that either side may have to continue the war cannot be really worthy of the enormous drain on manpower and material resources in both countries. The pace of development has slackened, and the war burden weighs heavily on the back of the people in both countries. The danger is that anxiety to win may be tempting the leaderships to bigger risks. Already Iraq has warned that it will keep bombing Iranian oil fields. In return, Iran has declared that it would block the Hormouz Straits. In the event of such a development, third-party involvement in the war would seem almost inevitable.

Iran and Iraq are both countries where earliest civilizations existed. Both were long subjected to oppression and plunder by imperialism. Both are rich in oil and other resources and face the common task of stepped-up development so as to back up their political independence with economic independence. And the people in both countries are predominately Muslim. In war, both have suffered; in peace, both will flourish.

The continuation of the Iran-Iraq war in the already sensitive Middle East region is causing graver and graver concern in the world. Over the past three years, many international organizations and countries have put forward various peace proposals. The United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council passed resolutions calling for a ceasefire. Some avenue to mutual understanding and mutual accommodation can surely be found whereby the two neighbours will live and thrive together in peace.

CSO: 4000/42

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN QUESTION REVIEWED BY BEIJING JOURNAL

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 12, 16 Jun 83, p 4

[Article by Bu Xiqiao [1580 1585 0829]: "New Trends in the Afghanistan Issue"]

[Text] In the recent past, the political struggle surrounding the question of Afghanistan showed some new trends. Activities aimed at seeking for a "political settlement" are on the increase. [Text]

Last year, through the mediation of Diego Cordovez, the representative of the secretary general of the United Nations, Pakistan and Afghanistan held their first roundoff "indirect talks" in Geneva and reached "a package of plans." These plans included the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, return of Afghan refugees to their homeland, countries in question to guarantee noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and an international guaranty. These four issues must be resolved simultaneously in an all-round way.

In both January and February this year, when Cordovez made his "shuttle visits" between Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan, the latter two countries again agreed to leave to the United Nations talking to Afghan refugees on conditions for their returning home. From 11 through 22 April, Cordovez chaired "indirect talks" between Pakistan and Afghanistan in Geneva. In this round of talks, both sides agreed in principle to let refugees return to their homeland voluntarily. However, they failed to reach an agreement on ways to determine the wishes of refugees including the way to set up an organization to consult with refugees and the conditions for refugees to return home. The Pakistan side felt that the two parties in the Afghan conflict are the Soviet Union-Karmal and the people of Afghanistan. Pakistan is not authorized to make decisions on behalf of the Afghan refugees. Therefore, Pakistan advocated to leave it to Cordovez to contact the Afghan refugees and set conditions for them to return home at their own will. This actually placed the representative of the refugees in a position to participate in the "indirect talks." The Pakistan side also emphasized that both the question of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and that of letting refugees return home safely and honorably have close internal relations. Yet, the Karmal regime insisted that Pakistan must first offer a guarantee of "noninterferences in other's internal affairs." Pakistan solemnly rejected this unreasonable demand of Afghanistan. Due to the fact that the positions of both parties appeared to be far apart, the second "indirect talks" recessed without achieving any real progress.

According to a newly agreed time table, the second round "indirect talks" will be resumed 16 June. The world opinion takes the matter seriously. There is such an estimate that from now on it is possible to reach certain compromises and thereby making certain progress in seeking for a "political settlement." However, it is generally believed that it will take some time to make any progress for reaching a "political settlement." In the near future, it is difficult to make a major breakthrough. The main reasons are:

(1) The Soviet Union will not easily withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. The military occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union is a key link of the Soviet global strategy. Since the new Soviet leader came to power, it has been proved by his words and deeds that the basic Soviet policy toward Afghanistan remains unchanged. In fact, at the time when the Soviet Union speaks loudly about the withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan, such permanent strategic facilities as the construction and expansion of large airports and guided missile launching sites, construction of highways and underground oil depots, and so forth are being strengthened. This year, Soviet troops have further intensified their efforts to put down Afghan resistant forces and carry out indiscriminate bombing against them. This indicates that the Soviet Union has not yet given up its plan of settling the Afghan issue by military means. Although Afghanistan has already become a heavy burden to the Soviet Union, it seems that it has not yet reached the point where the Soviet Union can sustain itself only if it immediately withdraws its troops.

(2) The Karmal regime is very unstable. Tempered in struggles over the past 3 years, troops of the Afghan resistance forces have gradually been expanded and their equipment and tactics been improved. Unity and coordination among various resistance organizations have been strengthened. They have basically managed to put the rural areas under their control. They have established a number of bases and stepped up guerrilla activities against the cities. Once the Soviet troops are withdrawn, the Karmal regime, which is propped up by the bayonets of the Soviet armed forces, will undoubtedly have difficulty standing alone.

(3) Pakistan has always insisted and reiterated at the "indirect talks" its four principles for bringing about a settlement to the Afthan question. These four principles are that the Soviet troops must be withdrawn from Afghanistan, the right of the Afghan people to enjoy self-determination must be respected, the independence and non-alliance status of Afghanistan must be guaranteed, and that Afghan refugees must be allowed to return home safely and with honor. The Afghan people themselves also have their own stand in principle with regard to "political settlement." The Afghan refugees are of the opinion that the Geneva negotiations must first discuss the question of unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. They claimed that if the Soviet Union does not withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, they are determined not to return home. Afghan resistance organizations also expressed that without the participation of the genuine representatives of the Afghan people, no political settlement will be accepted.

(4) Internationally, the Western nations including the United States and Gulf nations including Saudi Arabia are presently not inclined to reach a compromise

with the Soviet Union over the Afghan issue. The Afghan issue is a card played by the West to deal with the Soviet Union. They are unlikely to agree to make rash concessions. For both religious and geographical reasons, Gulf nations including Saudi Arabia also actively support the struggle of the Afghan resistance force against the Soviet Union. And they give help to Pakistan both politically and economically. In the course of seeking a "political settlement," Pakistan is bound to take their stand into consideration.

(5) Iran, another neighboring country of Afghanistan, holds an uncompromising stand. It adheres to the policy of non-recognition of the Karmal regime and refuses to enter into "indirect talks" with them. Iran is not only of the opinion that representatives of the Afghan resistance organizations must take part in the talks, but it also believes that the Soviet Union must withdraw its troops. Iran at the same time demands that the United States cease to intervene. A certain number of Afghan refugees are now in Iran. The attitude of Iran cannot avoid playing a containing role and exerting an influence over the "political settlement."

In view of the above-mentioned facts, Cordovez, the representative of the secretary general of the United Nations, cannot but recognize that the "indirect talks" taking place in Geneva between Pakistan and Afghanistan is a "very difficult and long-drawn-out process."

The world opinion also predicts that it will be impossible for the "indirect talks" to make a dramatic break-through towards a "political settlement."

9560
CSO: 4005/1072

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

USSR OFFICIAL ENDS 5-DAY VISIT TO EGYPT

LD240029 Beijing XINHUA in English 1351 GMT 23 Sep 83

["Soviet Official Concludes Visit to Egypt"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, September 23 (XINHUA)--Oleg Grinevski, director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East Affairs Department left here for home this morning after a five-day visit to Egypt.

Grinevski's visit here is the first by a high-level Soviet official since 1981.

According to reliable sources, Grinevski's talks with Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials dealt with the situation in the Middle East and issues concerning bilateral relations. Observers here believe that the visit was a step towards the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Reports say that the joint Egyptian-Soviet committee on economic affairs is scheduled to meet again next January. The last meeting of the committee which was held in Moscow last May resulted in a big increase in the volume of trade exchanges on both sides.

CSO: 4000/39

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

CHRISTIAN, MUSLIM UNITY NEEDED FOR MIDEAST PEACE

HK170154 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Sep 83 p 4

["Opinion" column article by CHINA DAILY commentator: "For Peace in Lebanon"]

[Text] War-torn Lebanon is now the primary concern of the international community.

Fighting has erupted between foreign troops, domestic factions and between foreign and local armed forces in this Middle East country with only 2.6 million people and 10,400 square kilometres of territory. Of gravest public concern at the moment is the escalating conflict between Lebanese government forces and Christian and Druze Moslem militiamen after the Israeli withdrawal from the Aley and Shouf Mountains. Foreign interference has intensified and complicated an already serious situation.

Chaos in Lebanon is a direct result of the Israeli armed invasion more than a year ago and its occupation has brought untold sufferings to the Lebanese people. Cities were destroyed, thousands of innocent civilians lost their lives and many thousands more were forced to leave their homes as refugees. Israel's atrocities against the Palestine Liberation Organization forces also brought the multi-national, peace-keeping forces to Lebanon.

Security

The deteriorating Lebanese situation is threatening peace and security throughout the Middle East. To bring peace back to Lebanon, first of all, it is vital that Israel withdraw unconditionally from the country.

Instead of responding to the repeated calls from the United Nations and honouring the agreement reached with the Lebanese government on troop withdrawal, Israel moved its forces in the central mountainous areas to the south. The Israeli army has now regrouped along the Awali River in an attempt to occupy southern Lebanon with a permanent settlement covering 2,800 square kilometres and with a population of 520,000. While playing this new game of "partial withdrawal," Israel has instigated fiercer conflict among the local forces.

Consultation

Until 1975, Christians and Moslems lived peacefully together, solving the major issues of the country by consultation. Today, faced with such a fierce foe as Israel, they must continue to resolve their differences by negotiation, if they are to safeguard their national interests. An end to the fighting between Christian and Moslem brethren is the only way to preserve the fundamental interests of the Lebanese people and to ward off foreign interference.

They were able to live together in peace and harmony before. There is no reason why they cannot do the same now rather than allow themselves to play into the hands of the common enemy.

CSO: 4000/39

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

GHANDI CRITICIZES U.S., FRENCH ACTION IN LEBANON

OW240254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Athens, September 23 (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi accused the United States and France of making "a complicated situation even more complex" through direct involvement in the Lebanese conflict.

Speaking at a press conference here tonight at the end of her talks with Greek Government leaders, Mrs Gandhi expressed India's support for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon and called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the war-ravaged country.

"The root of the whole problem started with the Israeli invasion," she said, adding that so far as the Palestinian people are concerned, "we should not forget that they had been driven out of their homeland."

On the issue of Cyprus, she said India supports the recent initiative of United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for the resumption of the deadlocked intercommunal talks.

She described the downing of the South Korean airliner as "a deplorable incident." She asked for an investigation into the whole question.

Mrs Gandhi arrived here Thursday on a four-day visit to Greece. A framework agreement for bilateral cooperation in the sectors of economy, science and technology was signed earlier today.

Mrs Gandhi, who sponsored next week's informal meeting of heads of state or government during the UN General Assembly session, is on her way to New York to attend the session. She is expected to stop over in Paris to confer with French President Francois Mitterrand.

CSO: 4000/40

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

CHINESE-AIDED ROAD IN SUDAN--Khartoum, 9 Sep (XINHUA)--Sudanese Minister of Construction and Public Works Abel Alier on 8 September inspected the Chinese-aided project of paving the (Maidani-Gheruifu) highway with bituminous concrete. Accompanied by Chinese engineers and technicians, the minister travelled 83 kilometers on the 227-kilometer highway. He praised the work of the Chinese engineers and technicians. Started in May 1981, the project is expected to be completed and handed over to the Sudanese Government this October. [Summary] [OW230635 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 9 Sep 83 OW]

HOSPITAL IN N. YEMEN--San'a', 25 Sep (XINHUA)--A 64,000-square-meter hospital for women and children to be built with Chinese aid broke ground today. It will be operational in two years' time. A ground breaking ceremony was held today with vice-president of the Arab Yemen Republic 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and Chinese Public Health Minister Cui Yueli attending. [OW251416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 25 Sep 83 OW]

CSO: 4000/42

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BEIJING REVIEW INTERVIEWS ZIMBABWE'S PRESIDENT

HK070552 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 35, 29 Aug 83 p 8

[Interview by BEIJING REVIEW with Zimbabwean President Canaan S. Banana
"During His Stay in Beijing"]

[Text] BR: Would you please tell us about your impressions of the visit?

Banana: I feel it's a very great success. I was able to meet the Chinese leadership. We discussed a number of matters of mutual interest between our two countries and peoples. China and Zimbabwe have enjoyed very close relations, and it is our common desire that these relations should be consolidated and expanded.

Q: What areas of cooperation do you feel would be most significant for both countries?

A: We have had various agreements covering cooperation in technical, cultural and economic matters. Progress has already been made in a number of these areas. We've made a very good start. There is a vast region where we can cooperate to the mutual benefit of our two countries and peoples. Naturally the economic field is the priority listed by our two governments.

Q: What is Zimbabwe's experience in developing its national economy, especially its agriculture?

A: In order to have a viable economic system you have to have stability in the country. So it is necessary to create a political climate that's conducive to economic development. After Zimbabwe achieved independence, my government announced a policy of national reconciliation intended to integrate all sections of the society, and we mobilized all available resources for productive purposes. We integrated various forces into one national army.

My government places emphasis on an integrated policy of agriculture, which gives attention to the promotion of communal farming alongside commercial farming. We are glad that it is possible to come to some arrangement with China that the Chinese will undertake a project in the promotion of the rice industry in Zimbabwe, and we are looking forward to this cooperation very much.

Q: What position does Zimbabwe take on the issue of Namibia's independence?

A: Subscribing to the UN Resolution 435 that Namibia's independence must be instituted without delay, we support SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization) as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people. We reject the linkage of the Namibian issue with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. We feel this issue is irrelevant, it has nothing to do with Namibia. Namibia as a country can't be held as a hostage because of that. We condemn apartheid and South Africa's attacks on its peace-loving neighbours.

CSO: 4000/41

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

MUGABE CALLS FOR NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE

OW230224 Beijing XINHUA in English 0141 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, September 22 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe today called for the early independence of Namibia and rejected any linkage of this issue with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

At a press conference at the U.N. headquarters, Mugabe said, "It is absolutely necessary that the momentum be kept and progress made toward Namibia's attainment of independence.

He said during his visit in Washington he had the impression that the United States was still clinging to the view that the independence of Namibia should be contingent upon the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

"We don't accept that linkage at all. We are of the view that the two are unrelated questions," stressed Mugabe.

This linkage, he pointed out, "defies logic, defies morality, and runs counter to the U.N. charter" which sets out the right of every people to self-determination.

He urged the U.N. Security Council to work harder for the fulfilment of U.N. Resolution 435 leading to Namibia's independence.

Asked about the use of force in Namibia, Mugabe said that "we ourselves in Africa are already supporting" the use of force by the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) to overthrow the apartheid regime in Namibia to lead its people to independence.

He said the crisis in Chad was an African problem, which should be solved by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) or under the auspices of OAU.

CSO: 4000/39

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

MUGABE CRITICIZES U.S. ATTITUDE ON NAMIBIA

OW251608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Harare, September 25 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe said here today he was dismayed to discover that the United States was still clinging to the linkage of Namibian independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Speaking at an airport news conference here upon his return from a 17-day tour of Ireland, the United States, Canada and the United Nations, Mugabe said, "We have enjoyed excellent relations with the United States. However, we have differences on the modality of bringing about Namibia's independence." He went on to say that the Americans emphasized that it was South Africa that was insisting on the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola, but "we know that South Africa has derived it from the U.S."

Accusing the British Government of trying to "intimidate and manipulate" Zimbabwe into releasing the airforce officers detained on sabotage charges, the prime minister stressed that Britain tries "to press us to do one thing or another, this is very undesirable development, because those persons threaten our security." [sentence as received]

He added, "We fought for our independence. We are a sovereign state. We do not accept any intimidation from any quarter or any manipulation by anybody. Zimbabwe is Zimbabwe. My government stands by its principles that in Zimbabwe, we shall pursue things on our own way."

CSO: 4000/42

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS BRIEFED ON CHAD SITUATION

OW130934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Ndjamena, September 12 (XINHUA)--"We are expecting French direct military intervention against Libyans in Chad... We have pinned great hopes on France," declared Idriss Eby, commander-in-chief of the armed forces of Chad today in Arada, in a briefing to foreign journalists who were visiting the front line in northern Chad.

He said "The military situation at present in northern Chad has been ignored by the international press. They claimed this as a quarrel with certain members in the Chadian Transitional Government of National Unity (GANT) [as received]. Someone even showed doubt about exchanges of fire in Chad." "No," he stressed, "this is no quarrel, but a real war with the Libyan aggressors, because the GANT no longer existed in the world." He said the Islamic League, mercenaries composed of people from Sudan, Mali, Nigeria and Chad which had been knocked together by Libya, was pushed to fight the Chadian army in the frontline. He disclosed that Libya has thrown sophisticated weapons including aircraft into its war with Chad.

He expressed the hope that the French Government would "understand our war with Libya and the difficulties we have met."

He said during the Second World War, Chadians had made great sacrifice for France. At present, when Chad is encountered with Libyan intervention, it is high time for France to make sacrifices for the Chadians.

Eby said "If French continue to refuse to go to war with Libya, then the armed forces of Chad will fight by themselves with Libya. We rely mainly on ourselves."

Accompanied by Eby and Secretary of State Brahim Mahamat Idio, the reporters toured three battlefronts including Kalait, the government's most advanced position, and saw over 30 bodies of black Africans, damaged trucks and craters one meter in depth and about five meters in width.

The press corps were also shown 20 war prisoners of black Africans and some captured weapons including machine-guns, rocket launchers and rifles, mostly Soviet made.

The battlefronts are quiet at present. Eby told the reporters that the Chadian troops have thrust 125 kms to the north and are now approaching Fada.

Commander of the French troops Jean Poli said last Saturday his men are protecting the rear of the government forces and would not stop them from launching an offensive.

CSO: 4000/39

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MARITAL SITUATION OF NATION'S POPULATION ANALYZED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, 29 Jul 83 pp 28-29

[Article by Shen Quhua [3088 4428 7520]: "An Analysis of the Marital Situation of Our Population"]

[Text] When a census is conducted, the questionnaire usually lists an item on marital status in order to reflect the person's marital state at that given moment. Our third national census showed that there are four marital states: unmarried, spouse living, spouse deceased and divorced. Unmarried means a person has never married. Spouse living means a person is already married and is in a situation of cohabitation. Spouse deceased means a person has been married but the spouse is now dead and the person has not remarried. Divorced means a person has already formally dissolved his marriage through legal procedures and not yet remarried. In some countries, "separated" is also provided as another category. A separated person means the relationship of husband-wife cohabitation is already broken up but there has not yet been a formal divorce.

Every person can get married only when he or she grows to a certain age; hence, when the number of persons in various marital situations is calculated, a minimum age must be provided. The minimum age provided by our third national census was 15; that is to say, only persons 15 years old and above are counted in statistics on the marital state. On the basis of these numbers of people in various marital states, the percentages they respectively make up of the total can also be calculated.

The two sexes have different characteristics as regards their biological, social and economic conditions; this also leads to different characteristics between the male population and the female population in their marital states. Therefore, when data on such marital states are analyzed, they usually must be examined separately as to each of these two sexes. For example, according to our third national census data from the Wuxi Municipality experimental point, at the middle-year point of 1982 the percentages of people in various marital states among the population 15 years old and above are tabulated as follows:

Sex	Unmarried	Spouse Living	Spouse Deceased	Divorced
Total	32.76	60.32	6.46	0.46
Male	37.38	59.69	2.42	0.51
Female	27.96	60.98	10.65	0.41

This tabulation shows that in Wuxi Municipality the structures of the marital states between the male and female population are quite different. Among the male population, the unmarried make up 37.38 percent, while the female make up only 27.96 percent; among those with deceased spouses, the males make up 2.42 percent, and the females make up as much as 10.65 percent. This is because: 1) the death rate among males is generally higher than that among females; 2) the ages of husbands are usually higher than those of wives, hence the death rate among husbands is usually higher than that among wives.

Marital states are very closely related to the ages of the persons involved. Persons of different ages are often found in different marital situations; hence, apart from examination by different sexes, there should also be examination by different ages as to such marital states. Now let me cite the percentages in the marital states made up by various age groups in the census data from the Wuxi Municipality experimental point as follows:

Key:

- (1) Age
- (2) Male
- (3) Female
- (4) Unmarried
- (5) Spouse Living
- (6) Spouse Deceased
- (7) Divorced

年齢	男			女		
	未婚	有配偶	喪偶	离婚	未婚	有配偶
20—24	97.96	2.02	...	0.01	87.66	12.31
25—29	49.38	50.47	0.06	0.09	17.02	82.65
30—34	10.38	89.19	0.16	0.27	3.18	96.02
35—39	3.92	95.19	0.38	0.51	0.92	97.41
40—44	1.22	94.67	2.75	1.36	0.54	88.06
45—49	1.24	82.61	15.00	1.15	1.10	46.41
50—54	1.22	94.67	2.75	1.36	0.54	88.06
55—59	1.24	82.61	15.00	1.15	1.10	46.41
60—64	1.24	82.61	15.00	1.15	1.10	46.41
65—69	1.24	82.61	15.00	1.15	1.10	46.41
					51.81	0.68

This tabulation shows the different characteristics in the marital states of the various age groups in the population of Wuxi Municipality: 1) An overwhelming majority of the 20-24 group are unmarried, of them males make up 97.96 percent, and females 87.66 percent. Conversely, that is to say, in 1980 only 2.04 percent of males and only 12.34 percent of females of this same age range were married. This indicates that late marriage had become rather common. In the meantime, the ratio of the unmarried in the 25-29 age group quickly dropped. This explains that marriage for both males and females is concentrated in this age period. Because the first marriage age of females is lower than that of males, the ratio of the unmarried females is only 17.02 percent. Of males in the 35-39 range and females in the 30-34 range, nearly 97 percent are already married. 2) Those who never get married are very few; among those unmarried in the 50-54 age group, males make up only 1.22 percent, and females are even fewer, making up only 0.54 percent. 3) The ratio of divorced is also very small; this reflects the relatively stable situation with marriages in our country. 4) The ratio of those with their respective spouses deceased increases with the increase in age. After they enter a higher age group, the ratio of females losing their spouses is far higher than that of males. In the 65-69 age group, for instance, the ratio of males losing their spouses is 15 percent, whereas the ratio of females is as high as 51.81 percent. This even more clearly reflects the situation of the great age gap between husbands and wives and of the death rate of males being higher than that of females.

Among the various ratios in the marital situation of the population, the ratio of the unmarried is a very useful indicator. In the example cited above, through the ratios of the unmarried on the basis of age differentiation is roughly reflected the situation about the age of people's first marriage. The ratio of those who never get married among people of the same age range is also the ratio of those who do not get married at all. These always affect the level of birth rate directly because this indicator is often an important basis for analyzing the birth rate and forecasting population increase.

Factors affecting people's marriage are multifarious, for example, social economic conditions, customs and habits, religious beliefs, professions and cultural level, all directly affect marriage. Along with the changes in these factors, the marital states of the population as a whole also change continuously. We can reflect the characteristics of their change by dynamic comparison. Apart from this, if we can sort out respectively and compare as well as analyze the data on marital states according to regions, cities and countryside, nationalities, professions and cultural levels, then they can reflect the marital states of different population segments and strata even better. Now, let us compare the different marital states between the urban and the rural population with the data from the Wuxi Municipality and Wuxi County census experimental points.

Percentages of Numbers of People of Various Marital States in Relation to Various Age Groups in 1980

Key:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Age | (7) Divorced |
| (2) Male | (8) Wuxi Municipality |
| (3) Female | |
| (4) Unmarried | (9) Wuxi County |
| (5) Spouse Living | |
| (6) Spouse Deceased | |

年 龄	2			3		
	男	女	男	女	男	女
20—24	97.96	2.02	—	0.01	87.66	12.31
无					0.02	0.01
30—34	10.38	89.19	0.16	0.27	3.18	96.02
锡					0.50	0.31
50—54	1.22	94.67	2.75	1.36	0.54	88.06
市					10.41	1.00
65—69	1.24	82.61	15.00	1.15	1.10	46.41
县					51.81	0.68
20—24	95.09	4.91	—	—	68.45	31.51
无					0.03	0.01
30—34	5.66	93.93	0.25	0.15	0.62	98.98
锡					0.33	0.07
50—54	2.87	90.53	4.01	2.59	0.38	87.20
县					11.94	0.48
65—69	1.57	78.54	17.95	1.94	0.75	47.86
					51.03	0.36

By analyzing the above tabulation, we can see that in either the male or the female category the ratio of the unmarried in the 20-24 age group and the 30-34 age group in the cities is always greater than that in the countryside; this shows that the late marriage condition among urban youths is more general than that among countryside youths. When countryside women reach the 30-34 age group they are basically all married, and those remaining unmarried make up only 0.62 percent, whereas urban women, when reaching that age group, still have 3.18 percent among them remaining unmarried. In the 30-34 age group, only 5.66 percent of countryside males remain unmarried, whereas, on the other hand, 10.38 percent of urban males remain unmarried. Looking at the ratio of the unmarried among the older age groups, that is, the ratio of those who never get married, we see that the ratio of both urban and countryside women is rather small while that of countryside women is even smaller. But the ratio of countryside males who never get married is higher than that of urban males, this is possibly because countryside males whose local conditions or family conditions are inadequate often find it rather hard to get married. Looking at the situation of those of the older age groups who are tabulated as spouse deceased, we see that, in the case of the ratio of countryside females with spouse deceased, that of some age groups is higher than that in the cities while that of other

age groups is lower than that in the cities; but the ratio of countryside males with spouse deceased is generally higher than that in the cities. Looking at the situation of the divorced in the older age groups, we see that in the case of the ratio of the divorced females, that in the cities is higher than that in the countryside, whereas in the case of the ratio of divorced males, that in the countryside is somehow higher than that in the cities. The reason leading to the above situations is probably because, in a situation in which conditions in the countryside are generally less adequate than those in the cities, countryside males seem to have been placed in an even more passive position in regard to their marriage and once they are divorced or lose their spouse, it is harder for them to remarry. Thus, we are able through such comparison of marital states between the urban and rural population to discover certain different characteristics and thereby further ascertain the reasons leading to such different characteristics.

As stated above, marital states reflect the numbers and ratios of people in different marital states at a given moment; such states have resulted from various population events of the preceding period such as marriage, divorce and death. If the divorced remarry, then this process cannot be shown in the statistical figure about that particular marital state of the population. In order to show how many events, such as marriages, divorces, etc, there are in a certain period, we need to calculate the marriage rate and divorce rate of a certain period (e.g., a certain year). Marriage rate is the ratio of those who marry (or married couples) in relation to the total population in a certain period; divorce rate is the ratio of those who divorce (or divorced couples) in relation to the total population in a certain period. We may also count males and females separately. The figures of the married and the divorced used in calculating the marriage rate and the divorce rate all indicate the numbers of occurrence of events of marriage and divorce in that certain period. If a certain person is married and then divorced in a certain period. If a certain person is married and then divorced in a certain year, then we must include that person both in the figure of the married and also in the figure of the divorced of that year; this is different from reflecting the figure of the married and the figure of the divorced in the marital situation of a certain point in time.

Marriage can be divided into first marriage and remarriage. In order to reflect the different states of the two, we may calculate the first marriage rate and the remarriage rate separately. The first marriage rate is the ratio of males (or females) who marry for the first time in relation to the totals of the unmarried males (or females). The remarriage rate is the ratio, on the other hand, of males (or females) who remarry in relation to the totals of males (or females) who have their spouse deceased or who are divorced. In calculating all this, we must make use of data about the marital situations of the population.

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CSO: 4005/1156

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ON-THE-SPOT FAMILY PLANNING WORK CONFERENCE REPORTED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, 29 Jul 83 pp 57-58

[Report by Zhao Changxin [6392 7022 2450]: "The On-the-Spot Family Planning Work Conference at Rongcheng"]

[Text] The On-the-Spot National Family Planning Work Conference at Rangcheng was convened 7-11 May 1983 at Shidao Town in Rongcheng County, Shandong Province. One hundred twenty responsible persons of family planning departments of the various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the PLA and comrades from the party Central Committee, concerned departments of state organs, and press units attended the conference. The participating comrades listened to reports on their experiences made by Rengcheng County, Wendeng County, and the six communes (units) under their jurisdiction, visited seven production brigades, and held discussion forums, and achieved satisfactory successes.

Qian Zhongzin [6929 1813 0207], chairman of the State Family Planning Commission, said at the opening of the conference: three major reasons prompted the convening of this On-the-Spot National Family Planning Work Conference: One is to control population increase; carrying out birth control is a long-range strategic task which concerns the construction of our four modernizations. In order to constrain our population within 1.2 billion by the end of the present century, the natural increase rate of the country's population during the period of our Sixth 5-Year Plan must be constrained within 13 per 1,000; this is a formidable task, and we cannot possibly relax on our birth control work. The second is to consolidate and develop the fighting results of our propaganda month activities and further implement our 1983 tasks for bringing about a new situation in our birth control work; it is necessary to push our birth control work further through this on-the-spot conference. The third is, in view of the fact that the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have during the past few months consecutively readjusted their leading groups, to redeploy our work somewhat through this on-the-spot conference so as to enable the new leading groups to get a close handle on launching their work.

In his summing-up speech at the conference, Comrade Qiang Zhongxin said: Localities across the country must conscientiously study and apply Rengcheng County's experience in "concentrating on the three main tasks," that is, in birth control work concentrating on propaganda and education, contraception,

and regular effort as its main tasks. This is a conclusion on the law of our birth control work. "Concentrating on the three main tasks" embodies the consistency of the party's policies, the mass line and a scientific attitude in birth control work; it is the new direction of our effort in doing a good job in our birth control work. Rangcheng County has correctly handled the relationship between the working measures in six aspects--that is, propaganda and education and economic restriction, contraception and remedial measures, and regular effort and crash activities--by applying the method of dialectical unity; this enables them to show both what is primary and what is secondary, while at the same time penetrating, complementing and supplementing each other. In speculating on how to achieve this "concentrating on the three main tasks," Comrade Qian Zhongxin said: We must insist, under party leadership, on grasping the two kinds of production simultaneously and doing a good job in the following: 1) We must strengthen and develop "the three contingents" in our birth control work (the propaganda contingent, the birth control techniques contingent, and the contingent of activist elements from the masses), establish and strengthen the basic-level operational network throughout the county, the communes, the production brigades and the production teams, and mobilize all social forces: this the organizational guarantee for launching our birth control work. 2) We must establish and strengthen a birth control work system, including the personal responsibility system for the cadres and the practice of signing "double-quota" agreements with members of communes, the birth situation registration and management system, the system on the concrete routines for cadres of birth control work, the work system for propaganda and education, and for administering birth control techniques, so as to guarantee the implementation of this approach of "concentrating on the three main tasks." 3) Mobilize various circles to carry out comprehensive handling in a closely coordinated manner, popularize knowledge about population theories, strengthen our work in protecting women and children, do a good job in our work of making sure that the old are all provided and the young are all given education: all this contributes to the important basis for "concentrating on the three main tasks."

In his speech, Comrade Qian Zhongxin also profoundly analyzed the situation about our birth control work. He said: The situation of our national birth control work has developed very rapidly, turned out to be just fine, and entered into a new stage both in theory and in practice; but the tasks of population control confronting us remain formidable.

In order to accomplish the task of reducing the natural increase rate of our population to below 13 per 1,000, the following requirements were suggested: 1) Further heighten our perception of the important strategic significance of birth control. Insist on taking propaganda and education as the link of first importance in handling our family planning well. Under the leadership of party committees and governments at all levels, propaganda, culture, broadcasting and television, public health, women's federation, trade union, CYL and such organizations and departments closely cooperate with one another to give full scope to the important role of newspapers and journals, broadcasting, television, movies, slides, dramas in the propagation of birth control so as to heighten the perception of the masses about birth control. Making calculations and comparisons is a good approach to carrying out propaganda and education; it opens up a new avenue for propagating birth control. This activity must be developed

in a deepening and sustained manner for 2 or 3 years in a row in order to really touch people's hearts and achieve the necessary results. 2) Take birth control as an important content of building our spiritual civilization. Take as a component part of building our spiritual civilization and grasp regularly the breaking up of old concepts such as "males are more important than females," "the more sons, the more happiness," and "the family name must be carried forward generation after generation." 3) Grasp closely and handle well the implementation of technical measures. In order to prevent multiple births and increase the single-birth rate, promote sterilization among one of the spouses of childbearing age who have already given birth to two or more children through ideological education and on the basis of consciousness and voluntary action, and promote contraception among women of childbearing age who have already given birth to one child; meanwhile, reinforce guidance on the use of contraception medicine and instruments, and handle well conceptions beyond plan. 4) Strengthen our birth control policy. Further improve our investigation and study, handle well the drafting work on our "Birth Control Law," and, on the basis of sufficient investigation and study, put forward practical and feasible programs and measures. 5) Study advanced experiences, continue to expand the area of advanced experiences and compress the area of backward practices. While studying and applying Rongcheng's experience, it is necessary to adhere to dialectical materialism, analyze which things are, and which are not, things of a general nature in the manner of seeking truth from facts; concrete approaches of a general nature must be expanded in conjunction with a given locality's economic, cultural and working foundations and conditions about the masses so that they are applied in a way suited to local conditions, so that there is no arbitrary transfer and application of unsuitable experiences, there is no resorting to formalism. 6) Improve the quality of our population, strengthen scientific research. While exercising control over the quantity of our population, pay attention to, and strengthen, our knowledge on eugenic and fine rearing work and carry out systematic, scientific management from the birth of the child, to its being put in a nursery and sent to school. Efforts must be made with concerned departments to actively propagate such knowledge on eugenics and fine rearing, to develop prenatal examination, consultation on heredity, and protection during the pregnancy period, to improve the quality of our birth delivery work, and to do a good job in protecting the health of our women and children. Strengthen the scientific research in contraception techniques, determine key areas, list them as special projects to be tackled, reinforce necessary guidance, and then proceed to tackle them.

9255
CSO: 4005/1156

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRATS OPENS

OW132103 Beijing XINHUA in English 1153 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)--An institution of higher learning specially for democratic personages will reopen in November after a suspension of about 20 years, according to the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

The Central Socialist Academy, sponsored by the CPPCC National Committee, was established in Beijing in October 1956, and its president then was the late Chinese famous educationist Wu Yuzhang. During the ten years between 1956 and 1966, a total of 1,806 democratic personages and high-ranking, non-party intellectuals attended the academy. But it was closed at the beginning of the cultural revolution in 1966.

At the request of various democratic parties and other non-party personages, the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee last year decided to restore the institution and a group was formed to make preparations.

The preparatory group has notified people recently to enroll 100 students from among officials of democratic parties and other non-party democratic personages, who will study the basic theory of Marxism and theory and policies on the united front. The length of schooling is set at one year.

Leaders of the preparatory group also said that similar institutions would be restored in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

CSO: 4000/43

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GRADUATE STUDENT ADMISSIONS--The 1983 task of admissions to graduate students working for master's degrees has been fulfilled throughout the country. The new graduate students have been enrolled. According to statistics, a total of over 15,000 graduate students working for master's degrees have been admitted to 330 institutes of higher learning and 289 scientific research organizations in China this year. This is over 1,000 students more than the plan. Of the students admitted, 35 percent are personnel at their posts. This year's admissions' work is still based on the principle of judging applicants by moral, intellectuals and physical criteria in an all-round way, matriculating the better ones to guarantee quality and putting quality before quantity. The vast majority of the new students admitted are excellent college graduates. [Text] [OW221003 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Sep 83]

CSO: 4005/45

EAST REGION

WORK REPORT, PROPOSALS OF SHANDONG DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by staff reporter: "Realize a Fundamental Turn For the Better in Party Workstyle; Initiate a New Phase in Discipline Inspection Work. The Shandong Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Submitted a Written Report to the 4th Provincial CPC Congress on Work Conditions and Proposals for Future Work"]

[Text] The Shandong Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC submitted a written report to the 4th Provincial CPC Congress.

Following a review and summary of the main work and basic experiences during the last 4-odd years, the report put forward the following proposals:

To conduct an education of party members in party workstyle and party discipline, using the new party constitution as the main subject. Party committees and discipline commissions at all levels must accept an effective education of party members as an important task that must be firmly taken in hand for the purpose of strengthening the party ideologically, improving its style of work and enhancing the political quality of party members. In the course of this education, each party member should use the new party constitution as a mirror and, linking up with reality, earnestly reflect and check his own mentality, his work and his workstyle, raise his achievements to greater heights, overcome shortcomings and rectify errors.

The education shall provide the large number of our party members with a clear and definite understanding of the character, status and function of the party, a clear understanding of the ultimate goal of the party and of the main tasks at the present stage, a clear understanding that the purpose of the party is to serve the people wholeheartedly, a clear understanding that the system of democratic centralism is the fundamental organizational principle of the party and that the discipline of the party is the guarantee for the execution of the party's political line, a clear understanding of the standards required in a party member and the basic conditions for being a party cadre. Basing on this education, the discipline inspection organs, in coordination with the departments concerned, shall consolidate the party's workstyle and the party's organization in a planned way and in stages and shall build up the party into the staunch core leadership in the socialist modernization drive.

To resolutely defend the political discipline of the party. The party organizations at all levels and all party members must unwaveringly maintain identity of political views with the Central Committee, resolutely implement the political line, principles and policies of the party: this is the political discipline of the party. Defending the political discipline of the party is the question of the first importance to ensure unity and solidarity of the party and to realize the fundamental turn for the better in the style of work of the party. The party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must accept defense of the political discipline as their important task, place it in primary position in all discipline inspection work and effectively set about this task. The continued persistence in "leftist" erroneous ideologies, resistance and attacks against the party's line, principles and policies, acting contrary to the four fundamental principles and engaging in bourgeois liberalism and factionalism, committing dereliction of duty and malfeasance in office and causing the state to suffer property losses: cases of this nature must all be promptly investigated and sternly dealt with. At present, we especially emphasize the need to maintain identity of views with the Central Committee in the question of reform, to actively protect and support all reforms that have us advance along the socialist path, to resolutely resist and oppose all erroneous expressions and actions that obstruct reform and to ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations and of all our reform work.

To earnestly rectify the various unhealthy tendencies that exist in our party. Through several years of recovery and reform, the condition of the party in our province has greatly improved, the party's style of work has experienced a marked turn for the better, but the problems of impurity of ideology, impurity of style of work and impurity of organization still exist in our party, and the style of work has not yet fundamentally changed for the better. We shall seize on several unhealthy trends that are most harmful and most hated by the masses and engage in struggle against them "with thunderlike violence and windlike swiftness." Based on the realities of this province, we shall use a certain period of time from now on to put a stop to four types of unhealthy trends, proceeding in a planned way and in stages. One, we shall check the unhealthy trend of arrogating the unit of which one is in charge as one's own "territory," that one may rule at will, of taking the important task and powers bestowed by the party and the people as the capital for ruling like an overload, refusing to implement the party's line, principles and policies and rejecting all rules and regulations. Two, we shall check the unhealthy trend of taking advantage of the powers of office to violate discipline by building houses for private use, to violate financial and economic discipline by building high-standard residences, of assigning good houses to oneself, of occupying an unduly large amount of housing, of illegally changing rural status to non-rural for the benefits of one's children or friends and of engaging in artful manipulations to have them enter higher school, get a job, revise qualifications, raise to cadre position, get promoted and join the party. Third, we shall check the unhealthy trend of using public funds and property to entertain guests and present gifts, give extravagant feasts, to spend lavishly and squander money, to bribe and take bribes and to degenerate into corruption and decadence. Four, we shall check the unhealthy bureaucratic trend of showing no concern for the hardships of the people, no sense of responsibility toward one's work, of committing dereliction of duties and malfeasance in office. According to the

disposition of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, after concentrating in the first half of this year principally on cleaning up and rectifying unhealthy trends involving the building and allotment of housing in implementation of the "Open Letter" of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, work in the second half of the year shall concentrate primarily on dealing with improprieties committed by certain party cadres during the reforms and the arbitrary raising of prices and apportioning of expenses that jeopardize the development of the national economy, as well as on the unhealthy trend of using public funds and property to entertain guests and present gifts, give extravagant feasts, spend lavishly and squander money. In our struggle against these unhealthy trends, our attitude must be firm and our measures must be effective. We are determined to enforce party discipline and uphold the principle of every person being equal before the requirements of party discipline. We shall resolutely oppose any tolerance, overleniency, connivance and coverups.

To continue our struggle of thorough attacks against the serious criminal activities in the economic field. Attacking the serious criminal activities in the economic field is a strategic task of long duration. It is an important guarantee for our staying on the socialist path and pursuing the socialist modernization projects. The party committees at all levels must sum up their struggle experiences and continue to strengthen their leadership in this sector of the struggle. The party committees at all levels must actively work in cooperation with the departments concerned to increase their strength, to adopt effective measures, to firmly grasp the focal points of the struggle, to vigorously seize on the weak links, to eliminate all disturbing and obstructing forces and, relying on the support of the masses, pursue this struggle unswervingly to the very end. In the course of the struggle, we must have a correct grasp of the policies of the party, draw clear lines of distinction for faults in work, unhealthy practices, prosperity resulting from work and enlivening the economy as against illegal crimes. We must ensure correct implementation of the policies of opening up our country to the outside world and, domestically, of enlivening the economy to promote the prosperity of the economy and further development of production. Every case must be handled in accordance with the policies of the party to help stimulate the positive factors and help educate and rally cadres who have strayed and criminal elements that had worked for isolating, splitting and disintegrating our society. We shall only be able to further intensify the struggle and pursue it to the end if we adopt effective measures and check into all cases lot by lot. We shall closely combine our striking our against economic crimes with education against corrosion. We shall employ a variety of forms and use positive and negative examples in directing a vivid and concentrated education toward the large number of our party members and cadres to counter any corrosion by capitalist ideologies, to firmly uphold the purity of communism and resist degeneration.

To raise one step further the fighting strength of the discipline inspection contingent. The report of the 12th CPC Congress and the new party constitution heightened the demands for our discipline inspection organs at all levels and all cadres of this organization must continuously strengthen their own buildup, conscientiously fulfill their official responsibilities and raise discipline inspection work to a new and higher level. Wherever there is a need for a discipline inspection organization and none has so far been established, such

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an organization must be established as soon as possible. Certain cadres must be selected to supplement and strengthen the discipline inspection contingent who have a strong party sense, show good style of work, firmly uphold our principles and have courage for struggle. We must continuously improve the style of work of the leadership and their methods of work, deeply penetrate into the realities, investigate and study, uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts, overcome the bureaucratic style of work, display a spirit of heightened responsibility toward the party and the people, conduct all affairs strictly according to the party constitution and the "Standards," be upright and never stoop to flattery, work in perfect selflessness, never swayed by personal considerations, dare to struggle, correctly exercise the powers of our offices, continuously raise work efficiency, strive hard to realize as quickly as possible the radical turn for the better in our party's style of work and initiate a new phase in discipline inspection work.

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CSO: 4005/1172

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI RESTRUCTURES PARTY, GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

HK240347 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Monitored in progress]

[Text] ...The announced plan of regional structural reform has been agreed upon in principle. According to the plan, the regional CPC committee will establish 8 work departments and the regional people's government will establish 39 work departments. The authorized establishment of the party, state, and mass organs at regional level in the autonomous region is 4,500 people, excluding the public security organs, procuratorial organ, courts, and judicial organs. The authorized establishment of the regional advisory committee, discipline inspection committee, regional people's congress standing committee, regional CPPCC, democratic parties, popular organizations, and CPC committees of organs are included in the overall establishment of the party, state, and mass organizations at regional level in accordance with the party and state constitutions, and relevant regulations.

In the structural reform, the regional CPC committee will establish the following 8 departments: general office, organization department, propaganda department, united front department, political and legal committee, policy research office, rural policy research office, and veteran cadre bureau.

The regional people's government will establish the following 39 work departments: planning committee; economic committee, carrying on the capacity of the national defense science and technology industry office and the staff and workers education committee; urban and rural construction committee, carrying on the capacity of the people's air defense office; science and technology committee; foreign economic relations and trade department; nationality affairs committee; family planning committee; physical culture and sports committee; overseas Chinese affairs office; foreign affairs office; general office; public security department; judicial department; civil affairs department; communications department; machine building industry department; light industry department; metallurgical industry department; coal industry department; petrochemical industry department; textile industry department; agricultural, animal husbandry and fisheries department; agricultural department; water conservancy and electric power department; finance department; commerce department; education department; public health department; culture department; radio and television department; auditing bureau; labor and personnel bureau, carrying on the capacity of the establishment committee; commodity price bureau; statistics bureau; material supply bureau; food bureau; construction materials industry bureau; administrative bureau of industry and commerce; and tourism bureau.

SOUTHWEST REGION

BIRTH CONTROL POLICY CONTINUES IN SICHUAN

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, 29 Jul 83 pp 46-48

[Articly by Liu Xun [0491 6064], Birth Control Office, Yuyang County, Sichuan Province: "Fundamental State Policy Points Out the New Way, Let Us Keep Our Contraception and Sterilization Work Going"]

[Text] The more than 610,000 people of Yuyang County are scattered more than 5,000 sq km of a vast mountainous region; the countryside population makes up 96 percent, and minority nationalities, such as the Tujia and Miao, make up 59.1 percent. On the question of procreation, some people think the minority nationalities are peculiar; their thinking about having only one child per family cannot seem to be turned around at all. When Yuyang County began to foster birth control energetically in 1975, some people said: "We have never heard that even the matter of having children is subject to government control." When the focus of the county's work was shifted to each couple having only one child in 1979, some people said that this was "too Leftist." From practice, the group of personnel under the Yuyang Party Committee profoundly realized that fostering birth control must be strongly to the point, and they summed up their experience in these phrases: "The greater the noise, the smaller the obstacles; the more careful the work, the better the results."

During the 8 years since Yuyang County started its birth control operations, 110,000 fewer persons have been born; the benefits are numerous. But during the past 2 years its population increase has been almost beyond control. The rate of this population increase has gone back from the 1.75 per thousand of 1978 to 16.72 per thousand in 1982. The rate of single birth has been low while that of multiple births has been high; thus, the county has been compelled to adopt economic, administrative and disciplinary measures of remedy. However, laws could not control the masses; even adding more obstacles made people feel that the difficulty of espousing birth control in the vast mountainous region was like rowing a boat upstream. Ordinarily, the forces pulling from above and below, right and left, are not negligible; throughout the year, all-out efforts must still be made to add a few extraordinary measures and deploy some remedial arrangements. Last year, the county applied the practices of induced miscarriages and abortions in 9,758 cases, which made up 1.5 percent of our total population; but this still failed to reverse the passive situation in which our birth control work found itself. Wherein did the problem lie? The group of people under the county party committee generally felt that there was no measure which could exercise an effective control over how many births a

couple of childbearing age could have. Of the county's 88,322 couples of childbearing age, those who had already given birth to one child but still had not resorted to contraceptive devices numbered 9,333, or 10.6 percent of the total; those who had given birth to two or more children but still had not implemented any sterilization measure numbered 32,687, or 37 percent of the total. Although these women of childbearing age have thus far resorted to IUD's (interuterine devices), once our birth control work was relaxed even a little, excessive births resulted either because the device was removed or was implanted after conception. Since 1980, there have been more than 10,000 childbearing women in the county who have stealthily removed their IUD's. Once excessive births occurred, we were forced to collect excessive-birth fines retroactively, but the illegal "hook-wielders" who helped remove the contraceptive device were too numerous to be subjected to our crackdown; the more our cadres tried to do the work, the more softhearted they became, and the more the masses aired their complaints.

In response to the above situation, the Yuyang County Party Committee seized the fine opportunity of the propaganda month being instituted across the country early this year to explore a new stage in our birth control work and thereby successively accomplished five above-90 percent operations (namely, above-90 percent of couples who had already given birth to two children being prompted to adopt the sterilization measure; above-90 percent of women who have conceived being subjected to the practices of induced miscarriages and abortions; above-90 percent of wives who had already given birth to one child being prompted to adopt the contraceptive device; above-90 percent of couples who had limited themselves to giving birth to one child coming forward to register and get their certificate; and above-90 percent people of marrying age and couples of childbearing age being persuaded to marry late and have their first child late). When the propaganda month came to a close in the public institutions and cities and towns, the countryside communes and production brigades undertook to realize it throughout the year. In order to accomplish the above task, the county party committee convened 27-30 December 1982 a meeting of the leading persons of various districts and communes and the principal responsible persons of various departments and bureaus to make concrete deployments. In terms of guiding ideology, efforts were made to stress two things: emphasis on propaganda, and emphasis on sterilization. In terms of approaches in work, efforts were made to grasp two leaderships; the public institutions' leadership over the countryside, and cadres' leadership over the masses. In terms of measures to be adopted by organizations, efforts were made to grasp two contingents: the propaganda contingent, and the operation contingent. In the meantime, leaders at various levels were required to handle their propaganda month well with initiative and enthusiasm, and it was made clear to them that this propaganda month embodies three points of departure: the new point of departure for creating a new situation; the new point of departure for reversing the situation of passivity; and the new point of departure for striving for a turn for the better throughout the year. Through this propaganda month, the masses must achieve three items of knowledge: knowledge about the strategic meaning of birth control; knowledge about the practice of birth control being a fundamental policy of our state; and knowledge about the benefits of sterilization. This way, they may heighten their consciousness and thereby implement the measures.

When the propaganda month began in January, some people thought that "the propaganda begun in January is but a whiff of wind, which will taper off after the spring festival"; but others also said that "contraception plus sterilization is only Yuyang's local policy"; that the county party committee determined to eliminate all ideological obstacles and firmly push through the propaganda month, with the secretary in command and making his all-out effort, creating all necessary momentum and making the reasoning clear. On 3 January 1983, the county government convened a propaganda month broadcasting and mobilizing rally attended by 100,000 people; the county governor and responsible persons of the people's militia units, women's federation, CYL committee, and the public health bureau all gave speeches at the rally. Immediately thereafter, 60 cadres were transferred from organs at the county level, among them 13 were bureau chiefs; they were organized into eight propaganda teams and assigned eight propaganda vehicles to go to the districts. Some members of the propaganda teams went there on foot despite a heavy snow. The districts and communes themselves also organized 7 propaganda vehicles, 102 propaganda teams, and 3,710 members under those teams to go deep down to the countryside. The production brigades and production teams further organized 10,680 propaganda core cadres to carry out the propaganda door to door. The county as a whole at the same time transferred 260 medical personnel and organized them into 64 birth control operation teams to carry out rotational work in 13 districts (towns) and 78 communes on sterilization for males, sterilization for females, induced miscarriages, abortions, contraception, and the like. Comrade Yang Wanchun [2799 5502 2504], deputy director of the county women's and children's health station, led the operation teams and walked to the countryside, where more than 1,000 cases of such rotational operations were carried out. Comrade Gao Nianzu [7559 1819 4371], deputy chief of the surgical department of the county hospital, carried out the high-frequency electronic-freeze sterilization operation in cities and the countryside regardless of his fatigue; he was welcomed by the masses.

During the propaganda month activities, principal leading comrades at all levels in the county personally wrote 361 speeches; they went to the streets and reached all corners of the countryside to carry out propaganda, and at the same time they also rendered assistance to people at the basic level so that they could launch their own propaganda month activities well. The county, districts, communes, production brigades and production teams convened 53,928 various speaking gatherings; those subjected to their education numbered 362,833, which made up 95 percent of the county's total population. They printed 19,800 posters on the "fundamental state policy, issued 16,400 items of propaganda materials, wrote 69,677 big and small handbills, and held various special newspaper forums 219 times. Every issue of YUYANG BAO carried news on the propaganda month activities; the county, the districts and communes broadcast propaganda 8,463 times, of which 4 were special lectures: Why the Practice of Birth Control Constitutes a Fundamental State Policy? Why Should We Adopt Contraception After One Birth, and Sterilization After Two Births? Why Should We Practice Late Marriage and Late Childrearing? and How Can We Create a New Situation in Our Birth Control Work in Yuyang County?

During the propaganda month, all levels in the county contacted one another and actually thoroughly worked out accounts in three areas, our population,

our land and our foodgrain; we first worked these accounts during the liberation period; then we worked out our accounts for today; and finally we worked out our accounts toward the end of this century. The population increase in Yuyang County has not been in proportion to our economic and social development. The county's population has increased from 402,874 in 1949 to 616,938 in 1982, with a net increased of 214,064 and an average rate of automatic yearly increase of 1.4 percent. When first liberated, the county's total arable land measured 988,000 mu, at an average per capita acreage of 2.45 mu. In 1982, this total decreased to 863,287 mu, and the average per capita acreage to 1.4 mu. In 1949, the county's overall foodgrain output was 158.24 million catties, at an average per capita allocation of 393 catties; in 1982, this overall output was 404.41 million catties, with an increase of 155.6 percent over that of 1949; but the average per capita foodgrain allocation increased by only 66.6 percent. According to the 1982 population survey, the county's middle-aged persons numbered 238,000, making up 39.3 percent; its youths and children numbered 326,000, making up 53.4 percent, of whom those under 20 years of age numbered 357,010 [sic]. This implies that, beginning this year and within the next 11 years, there will be 8,000 couples of unmarried male and female youths entering the marrying and childbearing age each year. If each married couple gives birth to only one child, there will be a yearly increase of 4,000, which by the end of this century will reach 680,000. If each couple gives birth to two children, the yearly increase will be 12,000, and by the end of this century the total will reach 820,000. If Yuyang County is to reach the well-to-do level by the end of this century, we must realize the quadrupling of our overall output value to reach 466 million yuan and control our population with 700,000. Even if these goals are realized, the average per capita income will be still only 667 yuan, which is 1,666 yuan less than the national average, and 916 yuan less than the provincial average, and also 185 yuan less than the regional average. Through such calculations, the vast ranks of the masses began to really understand what a NCNA commentator recently pointed out: On the questions of population, arable land and foodgrains, we are in the same situation as when we reached the shore of the Dadu River during the Long March of the Red Army; at that time we had but one outlet, and that was to cross the Dadu River and open up a new world. Today, we also have but one outlet, and that is to carry out birth control. Therefore, the vast ranks of our cadres and masses must establish firmly the concept of "population balance" and thereby consciously carry out the practice of late marriage and late childrearing and giving birth to only one child.

Is "contraception after one birth and sterilization after two births Yuyang's indigenous policy," then? Comrade Qian Zhongxin [6929 1813 0207], chairman of the state birth control commission, proposed at the telephone conference during the nationwide birth control propaganda month: "In the case of women of childbearing age who have already given birth to one child, they must do their best to adopt the contraceptive device; in the case of women of childbearing age who have already given birth to two children, they must do their best to mobilize either the husband or the wife to go through one of the sterilization operations." This contraception after one birth and sterilization after two births approach constitutes a new avenue for effective control of the population increase of this mountainous Yuyang County, where minority nationalities live in a compact community; it is of considerable realistic significance. The benefits from this approach number at least five: First, only sterilization

can prevent multiple births; second, sterilization can reduce remedial measures and be of benefit to the protection of women's physical health; third, sterilization can reduce the economic burdens of the state, the collectives, and individuals; fourth, the sterilization operation is very simple in procedure, does not cause great pain, and is the most reliable, safest and most effective conception-avoiding measure; and fifth, after sterilization, births will be reduced, remedies will be reduced and punishments will also be reduced, so the sense of confrontation can also be reduced. The relationship between the cadres and the masses will also become closer. For instance, the Mawang District has done its best to propagate the five benefits of sterilization and the scientific knowledge about sterilization and succeeded in eliminating the "four fears" toward sterilization by the objects of the operation who should resort to it (fear of pain, fear of inability to work, fear of impact on husband-wife relationship, and fear that after one goes through it, others will no longer be forced to do it in the future); this helped the district to effect more than 2,600 cases of sterilization.

When the propaganda month first began in Yuyang County, a few of the masses heard that sterilization was to be administered at selected points; they then said: "Whether or not it should be done, the cadres know best; so long as the cadres go through it, we masses cannot escape the fate either." Cadres in the public agencies also said: "The key area for birth control is the countryside; our agencies need not follow suit." From practice, the Yuyang County Party Committee realized that, in carrying out birth control, the public agencies are really the key area, whereas the countryside is a selected area. This propaganda month must be launched fast and deep, and there must be a new method of handling it; it is necessary to see the public agencies taking up the leadership over the countryside, and the cadres taking up the leadership over the masses. Things can no longer be done as in the past, when the operation was performed on whoever was caught, resulting in the erroneous impression that "it is the honest who get caught." Only when systems and segments follow suit, level after level, can the flowing of propaganda lead to eventual fruition. The county party committee convened in time an urgent mobilization rally of all party members in organs at the county level and leading cadres of various departments as well as all working personnel in organs under the direct jurisdiction of the two commissions and the two administrations. Emphasis was placed on the necessity of maintaining consistency with the party Central Committee, and the determination to implement the fundamental state policy. Efforts were made to reason with the participants rationally and move them emotionally so as to summon their patriotic enthusiasm to enable them to work for the implementation of our birth control policy. They were asked to take the lead in three instances during the propaganda month (take the lead in study, take the lead in propaganda, and take the lead in carrying out birth control measures), to offer four pledges (pledge for oneself, pledge for one's family members, pledge for relatives and friends, and pledge for one's own unit), and to assure five implementations (implementation of sterilization, implementation of remedies, implementation of contraception, implementation of registration and taking out of certificates, and implementation of late marriage and late childrearing). Among the organs at the county level there were 128 units with objects of sterilization who should resort to it; of these, 58 units have more than 90 percent of their members who have already gone through sterilization, making up 45.3 percent of all those which should resort to it. There

were 1,047 objects of sterilization at the county level who should resort to it; of these 933 have already gone through sterilization, making up 89.1 percent of the total, and among these there were 27 county governor and deputy governor and leading cadres of departments and bureaus who should have resorted to it, of them 20 had already gone through sterilization, making up 74 percent of the total, while among those 7 who have not yet done so, 4 abstained because of illness, and 3 because of the call of duty elsewhere. There were 135 managers and section chiefs and center directors who should have resorted to sterilization; of them 106 had already gone through it, making up 78 percent. There were 12 engineers, farm technicians, agricultural economists, husbandry specialists, veterinarians, residential doctors, accountants, statisticians, lecturers and lawyers at the county level who should have resorted to sterilization; of them 7 had already done so, 3 went on duty elsewhere, 2 have been given approval by their leadership to do it later. There were 353 units among agencies at the district and commune level with objects of sterilization who should have resorted to it; units with over 90 percent of members having done it number 186, making up 52.7 percent of those who should resort to it. There were 1,860 staff members and workers at the district and commune agencies who should have resorted to sterilization; of them 1,451 had already gone through it, making up 78 percent of the total, and, among these, cadres at the district level who should have resorted to sterilization numbered 86 and of them 70 had already gone through it, making up 81.4 percent; cadres at the commune level who should have resorted to sterilization numbered 189 and of them 164 had already gone through it, making up 86.8 percent. Under the leadership of cadres at the county, district and commune level, there appeared in the moving situation of the people of various nationalities vying with one another in going through the sterilization operation many delightful scenes wherein the father would admonish the son, the mother-in-law would admonish the daughter-in-law, relatives would admonish relatives, friends would admonish friends, and husbands and wives would strive to be the first to go through the sterilization operation. There were 453 cases of such sterilization operations in Ganxi Commune, which made up 98.6 percent of all those who should have resorted to it, and 1,03 [sic] cases in Mawang Commune, which made up 92.6 percent of all those who should resort to it. Of the 116 staff and workers stationed at the Yuyang County Middle School No 1 in Longtan, all 50 who should have resorted to it had gone through the operation.

During this propaganda month, Yuyang absorbed the past individual lesson of "offending people in every individual unit, then trying to placate people in every system, thus what the superior level wished to put into effect, those below would bypass as a way of granting favor to others," and hence proceeded to grasp seriously the implementation of measures by the various systems and departments themselves as well as their subordinate units. The culture and education bureau also especially convened a telephone conference of responsible persons of cultural units under the jurisdiction of the county and cultural and educational assistants of various districts, principals of the central schools of the districts, and party branch secretaries and principals of middle schools to stress the five concrete measures and to promote timely sterilization operations. The county's finance and trade department also convened a telephone conference of the county's finance and trade system to require the finance and trade units to make sure to accomplish the five above-90 percent operations. Since that telephone conference, the finance and trade system has already accomplished 96.4 percent of its tasks.

NORTH REGION

CPC SECRETARY ON LEADING PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

HK070537 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

["Excerpts" of speech by Gao Zhanxiang [7559 0594 4382], secretary of provincial CPC committee and chairman of the provincial five stresses, four beauties, and three loves committee, at 26 September provincial CYL meeting on patriotic education: "Turn Patriotic Feeling Into Patriotic Efforts, Constantly Lead the In-Depth Education in Patriotism"]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

This meeting on exchanging experience in patriotic education, which is organized by the provincial CYL committee, is being held at the right time, when it is much desired. Through this meeting, the provincial CYL committee will surely play an active and promotive role in leading the in-depth development of publicity of and education in patriotism in the province.

Over the previous period, the province has made great achievements in patriotic education. We may say that we have made a good start. The provincial party organization at all levels have strengthened their leadership in a practical way over the patriotic activities. Furthermore, the CYL organizations at all levels actively participate in the movement, with cooperation and responsible actions from the departments concerned. They have dramatically carried out the patriotic education activities throughout the province, particularly among the broad youth. The activities are great in strength and impetus, are being carried out in a wide scope in numerous forms, and have achieved good results. Through the publicity and education over the previous period, the broad masses, particularly the youth, have further promoted their affection for the party and the socialist motherland. In the system of ideological and political education in patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism, patriotism has been manifesting its characteristics and special role in the education system as an important content.

However, if our patriotic education only remains at the level of expressing our affection for the motherland and for Hebei Province, it is obviously insufficient, though commendable. If we fail promptly to lead the in-depth patriotic education, our patriotic education will probably end poorly and with little achievement. Therefore, the present issue, which is worth conscientious studying and solving by the party at all levels, the CYL

organizations, and the departments concerned, particularly the comrades who are responsible for publicity and united front work, is to lead the in-depth patriotic education by making the best use of the situation.

In what way should we lead the in-depth patriotic education? The answer is that we must integrate the education in patriotic ideology with the practical activities of vigorously developing Hebei Province, and turn our patriotic feeling into patriotic efforts. This is the key link in whether or not we are able to lead the in-depth patriotic education. The patriotism we are talking about is an important content in the system of communist ideology as well as in the practical activities of loving the motherland. We must promptly turn the patriotic feeling of the masses, particularly of the youth, which is radiated in the patriotic activities, into a material strength of "loving the motherland, constructing the hometown," and the practical move of vigorously developing China and Hebei Province. By acting this way, our patriotic education will become lively and practical, and achieve remarkable success. For this reason, I am going to talk about my opinions as follow:

First, in Order to Turn Patriotic Feeling into Patriotic Efforts, We Must Advocate the Study Atmosphere

Patriotic education not only has to stimulate affection for the country but also has to stimulate the people to develop their abilities for building the country. Basically speaking, there will hardly be any long-lasting patriotic fervor without the mass fervor of study. Therefore, we have to advocate the study atmosphere and unfold a vigorous mass campaign for study. We have to mobilize thousands upon thousands of youths actively to participate in various forms of study. The education department, mass organizations, such as trade unions, CYL, women's federations, all trades and professions, as well as all departments concerned must open all avenues for study. The provincial CPC committee and the provincial government must rely on the strength of various sectors in society, and run schools using the multilevel and multichannel method and with various standards and forms. This is a strategic measure as well as a good method using limited investment but obtaining quick achievements in speeding up the development of education in the province. They must rely on the strength of various sectors in society, run more and better various types of schools at all levels, such as TV colleges, correspondence colleges, correspondence courses, and evening colleges. They must adopt effective measures to encourage the youth to head in the direction of developing their abilities through independent study. They must establish as soon as possible a provincial guiding committee on college entrance examination for independent study students, an industrial and agricultural education committee, and a fund committee for students who develop their abilities through independent study. The provincial CYL committee have to hold, in the fourth quarter of this year, a conference on exchanging experience in developing abilities through independent study, so as to promote the extensive development of the study campaign. This work must be grasped firmly. Once it is done, we shall have grasped the hearts of the youth; after that, we shall have grasped the hearts of the parents;

and after that, we shall have grasped the core of cultivating qualified personnel. Through the study activities, more heroic children who are loyal to the motherland as well as possessing abilities to build the country will emerge.

Second, in Order to Turn Patriotic Feeling into Patriotic Efforts, We Must Guide and Educate the Youth to Make Remarkable Achievements in Their Duties

Patriotism is very practical. Only when a person closely integrates his study, labor, and work with the destiny of the state and the future of the nation can he be regarded as a real patriot. The patriotic ideology of a person is judged by his patriotic acts. Each youth should treat his specific duty as the front on which to dedicate himself to the service of the country, and treat his down-to-earth style of work and labor as his act of dedicating himself to the service of the country.

In order to guide the youth to turn their patriotic feeling into patriotic efforts in their duties, we must grasp well and resolutely the shock workers' activity of the new long march. At present, the "five petty wisdom cup emulation" and the "five top crackerjacks competition" which are being carried out on the youth front are specific examples of the shock workers' activity of the new long march. We must practical achievements in the work. We must realize that each successful minor invention adds glory to Hebei Province, and that each crackerjack is a pioneer of loving Hebei Province and of building the hometown. We must mobilize the youth actively to throw themselves into the key construction projects of the state in our province. The broad cadres must work hard in government affairs, fulfill their duties, and do their best in their own jobs in a death-defying spirit. Only by acting in this way can they lead the broad youth to strive to build the beautiful hometown, the civilized city, and the prosperous and powerful state.

Third, in Order to Turn Patriotic Feeling into Patriotic Efforts, We Must Lead the Youth to do Some Actual Works Which are Favorable to the State and the People

In the patriotic education activities, we must integrate the practice of patriotic education with the organization of patriotic activities. The CYL organizations must lead the youth to participate in some influential activities in society and do some actual works which satisfy the CPC committees, are appreciated by the masses, and are welcomed by the youth, so as to add glory to the motherland. This is the most vivid and the most practical patriotic education in teaching the youth.

What kind of actual work will be favored by the state and the people? The answer lies, proceeding from the view of the province, in whether or not we grasp well the following four things: The first is study, the second is afforestation, the third is "contracted households," and the fourth is highway building.

When we stress study, we mean publicizing the slogans of studying in a big way and creating a dense study atmosphere. We must achieve something in the next year. If you encounter any trouble, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government will give you support and try their best to help you solve practical problems.

When we stress afforestation, we mean mobilizing the youth to plant trees and flowers, to beautify cities, and to make the hometown green. In order to take concerted action for the patriotic mobilie red banner emulation drive in public health work in 12 cities in the province, the provincial CYL committee and the urban and rural construction and environmental protection offices in the province, cities, and rural areas have jointly to organize emulation activities for young red-banner pacesetters aiming at afforestation in 12 cities starting from next year. They should mobilize the youth to collect tree seeds, cultivate young plants, trim flower beds, and plant trees. The province and cities should choose, through public appraisal, the young red-banner pacesetters and shock brigades in the work of beautifying cities. Once we have constantly grasped the work for 5 or 10 years, the youth will be able to beautify the 12 cities with their own hands. This is to add glory to the motherland and Hebei Province, and to benefit the people.

When we stress "contracted households," we mean continuously mobilizing the youth to carry out the "contracted households" activities for serving the "five guarantees households" in the urban and rural areas. Furthermore, we must gradually form a coordinated process of enthusiastic services so as to bring warmth to thousands upon thousands of households. Once this work is done well, there will be more people who ardently love our great socialist motherland.

When we stress highway building, we mean mobilizing the youth to build and maintain roads and bridges, and to bring benefit to the people. No matter whether in urban or rural areas, the work of building and maintaining roads and bridges has always been a matter of keen interest to the masses. "Carrying a spade on my shoulder, I go to build roads and bring benefit to the masses." Since there are 2.2 million youth in our province, it will be a remarkable achievement if they can build thousands of roads in the next year.

Once we have done these things well, we shall actually have done the solid and in-depth work of patriotic education. If all trades and professions act in this way, we shall achieve more success in the patriotic education in the province, and shall create a new situation in the work of patriotic education.

Fourth, in Order to Turn Patriotic Feeling into Patriotic Efforts, We Must Advocate the New General Mood of Society of the "Five Stresses and Four Beauties"

In order to advocate in a big way the new general mood of the "five stresses and four beauties," we have constantly to carry out decorum and courtesy

education, establish, on a full scale, healthy tendencies in society, and check malpractices and unhealthy tendencies among the people, particularly among the youth. This is an important aspect of moulding people's patriotic sentiment. After we have carried out well the spiritual construction of the state and carried forward the general mood of the "five stresses and four beauties," we shall be able to make the people feel the civilization and the greatness of the motherland, to enhance their sense of national pride, and to deepen the patriotic feeling of the people.

When we advocate in a big way the new general mood of the "five stresses and four beauties," we must also link it with the present patriotic public health movement which is being carried out. We must carry out education in safeguarding social ethics on a grand scale among the youth in the province, lead them to cultivate the habit of paying attention to hygiene, and lead them to strive to accomplish the "three don'ts," that is, don't spit, don't litter, and don't damage any plant or flower. At the same time, we must also mobilize the masses and the youth to struggle against all kinds of mal-practices and unhealthy tendencies, and work hard for achieving a fundamental change for the better in the general mood of society in our province!

Fifth, in Order to Turn Patriotic Feeling into Patriotic Efforts, We Must Actively Carry Out Socialist Cultural Activities

A remarkable characteristic of the patriotic education which was carried out over the past period was that we carried out education by fully utilizing the artistic and literary forms as well as the front of cultural activities. This characteristic suits the character of the youth. Therefore, the youth took delight in joining in and easily accepted this patriotic propaganda education. In consequence, we made good achievements in the work of patriotic education.

The CPC Central Committee has recently approved and conveyed a document entitled "Some Suggestions Concerning the Strengthening of Cultural Work in Cities, Among Miners and the Masses" from four departments, including the Central Propaganda Department and the CYL Central Committee. This is a very important document and we must conscientiously carry it out. The Central Committee pointed out: We must carry out education while conducting recreational activities. We must conduct all kinds of cultural activities for the masses in a vivid way. We must try our best to exert imperceptible influence on them by means of images, and through literature and art, so as to achieve our goal of educating them in the patriotic ideology of patriotism, collectivism, and communism. Facts have proved that when we fully utilize the front of cultural activities, and carry out various kinds of cultural activities based on patriotism, we can stimulate the patriotic feeling of the masses, particularly the youth. Then, we can stimulate them to resist the corrosive influence of various decadent and reactionary things. I hope that all departments and all units will continue to provide a front for the youth on which to carry out cultural activities. The CYL should voluntarily take concerted action with the parties concerned, and grasp firmly the building of the front for the youth to carry out cultural

activities. The broad rural CYL organizations should mobilize the youth to accomplish the work with their own hands, and strive to establish the youth centre in most of the production brigades in 2 to 3 years' time. The CYL must strive to become the pioneer in occupying the front for the youth to carry out their leisure activities by means of socialist culture, and must cultivate a lofty patriotic sentiment and communist moral character among the youth by means of symbolic arts.

Educating the youth in patriotism is a work of profound significance. It is also a capital construction of cultivating new people as well as a long-term strategic task of the CYL. Therefore, we must carry on the work year after year. The CYL must infiltrate patriotism into every post of the organization, let it play an active role, and vigorously carry out the in-depth patriotic education in the province so as to stimulate the people to bestir themselves, and to vigorously develop Hebei Province!

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NORTH REGION

REASONS FOR APPEARANCE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY EXAMINED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Sheng Yimo [4141 0001 7817]: "Serious Criminal Offenders Are an Important Manifestation of Class Struggle in Chinese Society"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, in order to realize a fundamental improvement in the situation of society's public order, the Party and the nation's political and legal public security organs and the broad masses of the people have put forth a great effort and comprehensively harnessed public order in society, punished a group of serious criminal offenders according to the law, and guaranteed the smooth carrying out of the four modernizations and the safety of the people's property. We must clearly realize, however, that the situation of public order in China is still a long way from fundamentally taking a turn for the better. A few people are engaging in such illegal activities as murder, arson, bombings, rape and robbery, and they are swollen with arrogance. Out of all the broad masses of the people there is none who do not gnash their teeth in hatred at this, and strongly demand that the political and legal public safety organs crack down on the structive activities of criminal offenders.

At present, serious criminal offenders are so arrogant mainly because in our work we have not seriously enforced the law or forcefully cracked down. Perhaps some comrades ask: why don't we forcefully crack down? A study of the reasons shows that there are comrades for whom, within certain limits in our society, an insufficient estimate of class struggle still exists; they are unclear about this problem, to the point where they have a mistaken view. Those comrades with one type of view think that criminal offenders who commit crimes mainly come under the category of contradictions within the people, and not under the contradiction between ourselves and the enemy. Those comrades with another view feel that criminal offenders are a social phenomenon, and that capitalist nations also have them. Most people are not clear concerning why the serious criminal offender within our country are an important manifestation of class struggle.

What we mean by serious criminal offenses are not all identical crimes and criminal offenses. For instance, there are light intentional or unintentional crimes, and there is also that type of criminal activity that savagely destroys socialist construction or harms the people. Criminals engaging in this type

of criminal activity include those who work in collusion and gangs of hoodlums who commit crimes concurrently; murderers, arsonists, those who make explosions, drug pushers and rapists; those who do evil, bully and oppress the people, "spread tyranny left and right"; criminals who gang up and beat, provoke trouble, assault and murder, and humiliate women; dealers who kidnap women and children; the head and chief culprits who manufacture, peddle and organize the spread of obscene goods; criminals who illegally manufacture, deal, transport or seize and steal firearms, ammunition and explosives; those who write counterrevolutionary posters and leaflets, and other active counter-revolutionaries. These are all hostile elements which are detested and hated by the people.

Although the specific means and facts of the crimes of these serious criminal offenders are similar, they are opposed to our socialist society and opposed to the broad masses of the people, and they jointly rape women, murder, commit arson, set off explosions and take other cruel measures, and they ruthlessly harm socialist construction. In many areas during the day some criminals break into residences and rape women; some brazenly kidnap and rape young women, even to the point that after raping them they murder them; some commit unbridled murder, and some break into, enter and rob and murder a victim; some carry out huge robberies; some harm drivers and steal their vehicles; some deal drugs, commit arson, set off explosions, steal arms and ammunition, etc. They run amuck and are overbearing, and they have no scruples. As far as they see it, they are the masters and the masses are all slaves. They must ride roughshod over the people, and the state and the people must be ordered about by them. If they see someone who is offensive to the eye, or if someone dares to argue with them, they will use a knife and stab that person to death. In the city they bully and tryannize, buy and sell by force, and curse at and beat up customers. What difference is there between them and the local tyrants and ruffians of our old society? If this continues to develop, how will people then be in the mood to study and work! The actions of these few criminals are clearly a spearhead directed at the broad masses of people and directed at socialist society, and they carry out frenzied destruction.

Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "In this present stage, in this period of socialist construction, all classes, strata and social groups approving, supporting and participating in the undertaking of socialist construction belong in the scope of the people, and all those who resist the social revolution and are hostile towards and destroy the social forces and social groups of socialist construction are enemies of the people." In these words, Comrade Mao Zedong concerning the differences between the people and the enemy, the contradictions within the people and the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy, is completely in accord with China's actual conditions, and he bears out the truth of our present situation in society. The above mentioned serious criminal offenders who savagely oppose the people and oppose socialist society, are they not those "who revolt against social revolutions and are hostile towards and destroy the social forces and social groups of socialist construction"? Is this not the utterly vicious "enemy of the people"? In observing any type of social phenomenon or handling any social problem, we cannot help but stand on the side of the overwhelming majority of the people, only this way can we accurately see, and not be misled by the false appearance of any phenomenon, and only then can we correctly judge the situation of class struggle.

Among serious criminal offenders, one type of phenomenon that is worth nothing is: the gangs of hoodlums, containing 3 to 5 members at the least, and 10 to 100 at the most. These groups are in fact a type of secret society organization. The backbone of these groups consists mostly of hardened criminals, recidivists and repeated offenders. These gangs have a leader and an organization, and many gangs have a pronounced political flavor; some are actually small counterrevolutionary cliques. This type of gang, forming alliances and factions, often adopts concerted actions, resists China's socialist society, and the harm is great. Our struggle with them is an outstanding manifestation of the distinct nature of class struggle.

Certainly, capitalist societies also have criminal offenders, moreover, it is a sign of the turbulence and unrest of Western society. The problem of crime in capitalist society, however, is a necessary outcome of the capitalist system. As long as the system of private ownership and people exploiting people exists, and the corrupted and decadent bourgeois ideological cultural influences that complement this criminal system also continue to exist, there is no possibility of curing the criminal condition of the Western world. In this respect the criminal condition of our society has a basic difference with the Western world. We have already realized socialist public ownership, and have eradicated the old system of people exploiting people and people enslaving people. We have established a completely new socialist system and a system appropriate for communist thought. Capitalism is a system that manufacturers a form of crime, and socialism is a system that is gradually eliminating criminal activity. The two systems are completely different. However, serious criminal activity still exists in our society. It is just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "We definitely cannot lower our guard concerning the occurrence of murder and arson, setting off explosions, looting and robbing, rape and gang rape and other pernicious cases. Some of this type of criminal activity comes under the category of counterrevolutionary activity, some belongs to the counterattacks of the remaining forces of Lin Biao and the "Gang of Four," some belongs to the harm created by those who crave nothing short of nationwide chaos, some belongs to the remaining vestiges of the exploiting class who are slipping back into their old ways, and some is due to the serious corrosiveness of feudalist and capitalist thought and style. According to the nature of this, one type is the contradiction between ourselves and the enemy, and another is a reflection of the varying degrees of class struggle in the people. This explains that even though class struggle is not the main contradiction in our society, it still definitely exists, and can often be seen." Comrade Deng Xiaoping made a scientific and penetrating analysis concerning the class struggle nature of serious criminal activities and the different reasons for their emergence. The excuse that "every society has criminal offenders" negates the thesis that serious criminal activity in our society is an important manifestation of class struggle; it is not tenable and does not conform to China's actual conditions, and so is harmful.

In summing up, serious criminal offenders are a target of the people's democratic dictatorship, and they must be firmly and severely attacked. In doing this we can then uphold justice and prevail over evil, and cause the enemy to be frightened and the people to be happy. At the same time we can rescue the large group of youths who have been poisoned, help them to differentiate between the enemy and ourselves, repent and make a fresh start. Thus we can realize a fundamental turn for the better in the situation of our social order, and enable all the people for a long time to maintain a social environment in which to engage in the four modernizations.

NORTH REGION

INCREASED RESPECT, SELF-ESTEEM IN CADRES URGED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 83 p 4

[Article by Wang Xiaohe [3769 2556 3109]: "Respect and Self-esteem"]

[Text] In the new leading groups, many young cadres both show respect for older cadres and are innovative in their work, and they play an excellent role. However there are also a few young cadres who in "being respectful" worry too much and over do it, and have become overcautious. In problems that must be solved they are not daring in offering their views; in normal disputes they do not state their views frankly; if an old comrade has spoken out concerning his views on a few problems, even if what he says is not comprehensive enough, the young comrade does not say a word, or he does speak a few words and endorses the older man's views out of etiquette. This way, there is respect but no self-esteem, so that the development of role and work of creativity is affected.

The leading group does things in a revolutionary, youthful, knowledgeable and specialized manner. A cooperation and replacement of new cadres and old takes place in order to solve the problem of having successors to continue to carry forward the revolution and forge ahead into the future, in order to competently manage the mutually beneficial integrity, knowledge, ability and learning of the leading group, and in order to bring into play the efficacy of the very best overall leaders. In this sense, the responsibilities of the young cadres are slightly heavier. They must with an open mind learn from the older cadres, and take the rich experience and excellent tradition of the older cadres and carry it on. They also must give scope to their special skills of being in the prime of their lives and possessing culture and learning, and they must independently be responsible for doing their own work. Faced with this situation, new cadres must have a new attitude towards respecting old cadres while preserving their own self-esteem. What we mean by self-respect is to honor and regard the ideas and roles of old cadres, modestly learn from them, ask them for advice, and be earnest and sincere towards them, and to respectfully receive the experience that they pass down. What we mean by self-esteem is paying attention to your own words and deeds, recognizing the position and effect of all undertakings you are engaging in, being full of confidence about your own work and capability, to strengthen your dedication and sense of responsibility, earnestly take responsibility, be open and aboveboard, and be innovative in your work. Respect does not mean to blindly

obey, to crack vulgar jokes and to indiscriminately nod your head. Rather, it is, in work and in probing into knotty problems, going out and embodying the revolutionary spirit of mutual help and concern, to offset your weaknesses and jointly forge ahead. Self-esteem is not exercising self-restraint, being supercilious, and only considering what you yourself have said. Morevoer, in developing work and solving problems, you must have the correct attitude for being willing to use your brains, thinking of methods, making proposals, constantly striving to improve and independently assuming responsibility. Respect and self-esteem compliment each other. A person need only understand self-esteem to be able to respect others; one need only to respect others to be able to establish self-esteem. If these two are taken and put in inappropriate places, and undue emphasis is put on one side, then the other will be lost, and the result will be just the opposite of what was desired. Therefore, if we combine respect with self-esteem, we can then enthusiastically march forward, and do good work.

Practically speaking, in our leading group, young and old comrades alike have a problem with respect and self-esteem. No matter who it is, they have strong points and weak points. The strong points of old comrades are that they have profound experience, broadened horizons, rich experience and are politically seasoned. They are, however, getting on in years, and commonly speaking, their cultural level is comparatively low. Young cadres' strong points are that they are young, their cultural level is high and they are full of vigor. Yet they also possess weaknesses such as they are inexperienced and their methods are simple. Old cadres must respect young cadres; filled with ardor and sincerity the old should foster the young, help them to enthusiastically march forward, and support them to state their own views frankly and be innovative in their work. Young cadres likewise must have self-esteem. This is not because they are young, cultured and complacent, nor is it because they have little experience, are overcautious and have few methods. They must modestly study from old cadres and be innovative in their work, and they must improve themselves by hardening themselves through experience. We hope that every comrade will be clear about the theory of respect and self-esteem, competently handle the cooperative replacement of old cadres with new ones, and we hope that the level of our leadership will continually improve and that each job will be better done.

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NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

TIANJIN LEGAL ADVISORY OFFICE--To use legal means to rationalize economic relations and solve economic disputes in an effort to safeguard the state sovereignty and the legal rights and interests of all departments, the Tianjin Municipal People's Government has recently approved a measure saying that all bureaus, companies, and large plants under the municipal economic commission and under the municipal foreign economic and trade commission should gradually build their own legal advisory offices or invite lawyers to serve as their legal advisors. The legal advisory offices should handle legal affairs in their own departments under the direct leadership of the responsible persons of their departments. In handling vocational affairs, these offices should be subjected to the guidance of the relevant municipal and district judicial and administrative organs. The duties of these offices are to help their departments draw up regulations and systems, to collect and collate laws and regulations related to the departments, to help their departments drafting contracts, to study legal issues raised by responsible persons and by various sections and units, to represent their departments to conduct prosecution, and to propagate the socialist legal system to cadres, workers and staff members. [Excerpt] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 21 Sep 83 SK]

CSO: 4005/42

NORTHWEST REGION

PROPAGANDA WORK MEETING ON DENG'S 'WORKS'

HK010511 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 83 p 1

[Report: "Propaganda Department of the Regional CPC Committee Held Work Meeting on Studying and Propagating 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' and Called on People to Take it as a Programmatic Document and to Implement it in Their Work"]

[Text] On 16-19 August, the propaganda department of Ningxia Regional CPC Committee held a work meeting in Yinchuan conscientiously to relay and implement the spirit of the national work meeting, and to make arrangements for the propaganda work of the latter half of the year with emphasis placed on studying and propagating the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Those who attended the meeting included directors of propaganda departments of various prefectural, city, and county (district) CPC committees and responsible comrades in charge of propaganda work of the CPC committees (leading party groups) of various regional organs and the political department of Ningxia Military District, as well as responsible comrades of universities, colleges, and some factories and mines who are responsible for propaganda work. Hei Boli, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered a speech on the subject of studying and propagating the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and doing ideological and political work well. Wang Yining, director of the propaganda department of the regional CPC committee, made a summary report at the meeting.

Through study and discussion, all the participating comrades unanimously held that during the first half of this year, various propaganda departments had done a lot of work and achieved fairly good results in light of the arrangements made by the CPC Central Committee and the regional CPC committee. They had also accumulated some experiences for doing propaganda, ideological, and political work well during the new period. The decision made by the national propaganda meeting on taking the study and propaganda of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as a key task of propaganda work in future is in accord with the demands of the development of the objective situation under the new historical conditions and conforms to the desires of the broad masses of people. It has also further pointed out the orientation of the party's propaganda work. Propaganda departments of the CPC committees at various levels in our region should take as their key task the study and propaganda of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" during the second half

of this year, or for a longer period of time. Communist party members and cadres should take the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as the main content of their political and ideological study. They should do well various propaganda work around this key task, and do their best to become sentries, staff officers, and aides of the CPC committees on the ideological front.

The regional propaganda meeting has studied the problem of effectively organizing the study and propaganda of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." In order to grasp firmly and effectively the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in a down-to-earth manner, the meeting has made further specific arrangements in accordance with the plans and requirements of the regional CPC committee: 1) We should vigorously propagate the important significance of studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," so that the broad masses of party members, cadres, and people will understand that the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a programmatic document for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and the theoretical basis for formulating the party's line, guidelines, and policies in the process of effecting historically great changes and that the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" inherits and develops Mao Zedong Thought. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has an important guiding significance for our present and future socialist construction. During the second half of this year and the entire period of party rectification, party organizations at various levels should do well in organizing people to study and propagate the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and in taking the spirit of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" to guide the party rectification and various work. 2) Various localities and departments should make specific arrangements for the work of promoting the study and propaganda of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in light of local conditions, and firmly grasp the implementation of their plans. Party organizations at various levels should establish leading groups in charge of the study. Where conditions exist, various regional organs, committees, departments, and bureaus as well as various prefectures, cities, and counties should run full-time short-term study classes. While promoting the study of the documents of the 1st Session of the 6th NPC, we should also concentrate our efforts to firmly grasp cadres' theoretical studies with emphasis placed on the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," enhance our understanding of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, and make ideological and theoretical preparations for the full-scale party rectification. Our efforts to promote the study and propaganda of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" should be integrated with the study and propaganda of "Selections of Important Documents Since the Third Plenary Session," and articles and speeches of other central leading comrades. Units such as newspapers, broadcasting stations, TV stations, the Academy of Social Sciences and others should strengthen their propaganda and give more guidance for the study campaign. They should organize professional and amateur theoretical writers to write a number of good-quality articles to propagate the basic viewpoint of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" with key and well-defined objectives in mind. Various localities, departments, and units should conscientiously provide guidance for the study campaign. 3) We should take the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as a programmatic document to promote Chinese-style socialist construction, and implement it in our practical work. In particular,

propaganda departments at various levels should adopt resolute measures to do so. Various work and meetings of the second half of this year should be arranged around the central task of the study and propaganda of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." We should embody the expositions of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" concerned in various work and meetings. Therefore, cadres of various propaganda, cultural, and educational units should take the lead in studying and applying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and set good examples for the masses.

The meeting has also studied and made arrangements for the work of conscientiously propagating and implementing the spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC around the central task of studying and propagating the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Furthermore, the meeting has made plans and arrangements for the following work: providing more education for party members; carrying out patriotic and communist education; strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization; propagating the importance of concentrating financial and material resources to ensure the progress of key projects; continuing to propagate the necessity of attaching importance to knowledge and intellectuals; strengthening leadership over cultural and educational work; promoting propaganda work of the "month of unity among nationalities"; effectively organizing the activities to mark the 90th birthday of Comrade Mao Zedong and other academic activities; continuing to carry out structural reforms, and strengthening the building of the propaganda contingent. The meeting has called on all participants to enhance further their understanding of the important position and role of the propaganda, ideological, and political work in the new period, to adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, to be bold in holding responsibility and to bring their initiative and creativity into full play, so that propaganda work will play a still greater role in the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/47

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA RIBAO URGES STUDY OF DENG'S 'WORKS'

HK310423 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Master Ideological Weapons to Strive for New Victories--Studying 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' in the Light of Actual Conditions"]

[Text] Since the publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping (1975-1982)," the broad masses of party members, cadres, and people of various nationalities in our region have conscientiously studied this brilliant treatise of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and a study upsurge is developing in all the towns and villages.

The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a brilliant Marxist document of our party in the new historical period, the theoretical basis of the line, policies, and principles drawn up by the party, and the fundamentals of national construction for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The conscientious study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" will enable us to grasp more properly how the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping have upheld and developed Mao Zedong Thought and how the line, policies, and principles since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have emerged and formed, and we will thus be able to understand more profoundly the process of the great historical change brought about in our country, to comprehend more deeply the party's line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and to heighten our consciousness of ideologically and politically maintaining unity of view with the CPC Central Committee. The conscientious study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" can enable us to grasp more properly how the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping have propounded and solved this important question of theory and practice of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and we will thus be able to implement more consciously the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, emancipate our minds, heighten our fighting spirit, and push forward the smooth progress of the four modernizations as well as various reforms. We must fully understand the important significance of studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and conscientiously make a success of the activity for studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

In the activity for studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," not only must we cultivate the habit of conscientious reading, we must also give play to the study style of integrating theory with practice. First, we must sit

down and carefully read through the original work chapter by chapter, and firmly grasp its spiritual essence. We must also read the key chapters over and over again. Only if we have a real grasp of the original work can we achieve mastery through a comprehensive study of the subject, and study it for the purpose of application. Secondly, on the basis of conscientiously reading and in the light of our own ideological and work practice, we must make a review of our experience in recent years to ask, against the historical background of that time, what have we thought? and what have we done? and to ask, from the results of the examination of practice, whether the work based on the view of Comrade Deng Xiaoping is correct, or the work based on our ideas is correct? Only by summing up experiences and lessons in the light of actual conditions in this way, and by overcoming various erroneous understandings, can we further heighten the consciousness of implementing the Marxist line determined by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th CPC National Congress, and guarantee the victorious advance of work on various fronts along the orientation indicated by the 12th CPC National Congress.

At present, an extremely important political task placed before party organizations at various levels throughout the region is properly to study and to propagate the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Leading comrades at various levels must have a good grasp of the ideological trend, properly carry out ideological and political work, and progressively develop the activity for studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in depth, so that it will become a powerful spiritual force of the broad masses of party members, cadres, and people of various nationalities in our region for building a beautiful and richly endowed new Ningxia.

CSO: 4005/47

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

QINGHAI NATIONAL EPICS MEETING--The national academic discussion meeting on epics of minority nationalities opened yesterday in Xining City, Qinghai Province. The meeting is being sponsored by the Institute of Literature of Minority Nationalities of the Academy of Social Sciences. Experts, scholars, and relevant personnel, totaling some 100 people, from various places, are attending. The meeting received 73 theses. (Huang Dengxue), vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; and Huanjiecailang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered speeches at the opening ceremony, extending congratulations to the meeting. Governor Huang Jingbo and responsible comrades of the provincial propaganda and culture departments attended the opening ceremony. (Huang Pingfan), director of the Institute of Literature of Minority Nationalities of the Academy of Social Sciences, delivered a speech, entitled: The study of epics must serve the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Yesterday afternoon, the provincial culture department held a tea party in honor of the comrades attending the meeting. Governor Huang Jingbo spoke at the tea party. [Summary] [HK221506 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Aug 83 HK]

XINJIANG PLA PRODUCTS FAIR--The products fair of the Xinjiang production and construction corps opened on 10 August and successfully concluded yesterday. The amount of retail commodities in the fair was 560,000 yuan and the gross amount of large and medium-sized transactions was 26.65 million yuan. Of the large transactions, the amount of orders placed by Xizang region was 23.18 million yuan. Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Henan, Fujian, Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Nei Monggol were the main customers at this fair. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Aug 83 HK]

SHAANXI WOMEN'S DELEGATION--The 43 members of our province's women's delegation to the Fifth National Congress of the All-China Women's Federation left Xian for Beijing yesterday afternoon. Dong Jichang, Liu Lizhen, Sun Daren, and Hu Jington, leaders of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC, and responsible persons of the departments concerned saw them off at the railway station. Of the members of our province's women's delegation, 12 are newly elected national 8 March Red Banner Pacesetters and representatives of five-good households. [Text] [HK310213 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 31 Aug 83]

CSO: 4005/47

TAIWAN

TAIPEI URGES FREE CHOICE ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE

OW281255 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Margaret Thatcher says that Britain has never taken a colonial attitude toward Hong Kong. That is not quite true. Even today, the Chinese have no real legislative body. If it did, maybe a stronger position could be taken against the intentions of the Chinese Communists to march in, and maybe long before the leases are up in 1997.

The British Prime Minister speaks of Singapore and its great success as an independent country; but that was not possible in Hong Kong, she says, because of the Chinese connection. Maybe the real fault was in the British rush to recognize Red China.

Legally, Hong Kong should revert to the Republic of China [ROC]. It was the ROC which defeated the Ching dynasty in the national revolution of 1911. The Hong Kong Treaty signed by Ching came to the ROC legitimately whereas the Chinese communists are still involved in insurrection against their government and the constitution. It is easy to say that is all very well, but the communists of the mainland are squarely on the borders of Hong Kong and could march in overnight. Waters more than 100 miles wide separate Taiwan from Hong Kong. Still, if the British recognize the Republic of China, a different complexion would be placed on the Hong Kong situation.

For the communists, getting at Hong Kong would be like trying to take Taiwan. Possibly, it could be done. But, the rest of the world, and especially the United States, would object.

Colonialism has been a factor in Hong Kong. Those who hold power in the Hong Kong Government are British. The governor general is named by the Queen. Right now, Hong Kong is on the brink of collapse. The dollar is falling into a deep ditch against the U.S. dollar. More and more capitalists are prepared to get out. The communists have given them vocalized assurances that mean nothing at all.

How different things would be if Hong Kong were reverting to the Republic of China. It would be assured of becoming another Taiwan or Singapore. Property right would be protected. Investment would be welcome.

Is there anything that can be done to save Hong Kong? A stronger position by the British would help. If the Chinese had a chance to express themselves, that might arouse the interests of the world. The Chinese population in Hong Kong exceeds 5 million. Has Britain or anyone else asked the opinion of these people? Have Hong Kong residents been given a chance as have the people of Taiwan to say that they do not wish to live under the communists?

The communists say they may not wait for 1997 when the treaties run out. They assert that Hong Kong belongs to them and that the papers signed by the Ching have no validity. This is a threat that is driving financial interests to leave Hong Kong. If the communists are permitted to take over 5 million prospering people, that will be a terrible tragedy. Not only will the good life be taken away from them, but they will be forced into communism against their will. They will have nothing to say about it.

The British are negotiating with the communists. But, what are they negotiating? The people of Hong Kong think they are ready to surrender at any time. Why couldn't the free world give Hong Kong residents at least a choice of joining free China or Red China? Some people may say that this would be meaningless because the communists would only send in their troops. Maybe that would be true, but at least the world would know that an injustice was being committed, that unwilling people were being forced into slavery.

The Republic of China would like to go to the rescue of Hong Kong, but it cannot. Its task is to defend an island with nearly 19 million people. Its first obligation is to Taiwan. But, free China can be deepened to do everything it possible can for its Hong Kong compatriots. Some of the people of Hong Kong will make their way to Taiwan and as many as can be accommodated will be welcomed.

CSO: 4000/31

TAIWAN

COMMENTARY ON SOVIET INDIFFERENCE TO KAL AFFAIR

OW240808 Taipei CNA in English 0251 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Taipei, Sept 24 (CNA)--Following is a commentary, "Ineptness or Truculence?", aired Saturday by the Voice of Free China of the Broadcasting Corporation of China.

An expert on Soviet affairs in the U.S. said that the Soviet refusal to admit error in the downing of the Korean airliner showed the "great ineptness" of Communist Party leader Yuriy Andropov.

Maybe or maybe not.

From the civilized world's point of view, the Soviets have every reason to apologize to the whole world for the attack on an unarmed civilian airliner, and to compensate the families of the 269 persons killed aboard the plane. It would show that the Soviets are not totally devoid of human feelings.

However, we are talking about the communists, who do not belong to the civilized world, and thus do not, as a rule, admit to mistakes, or apologize for their misdeeds.

Mao Tse-tung liquidated tens of millions of Chinese in the name of revolution. His disciple Pol Pot in Cambodia killed one third of his countrymen under the same excuse. Mao even boasted that he buried more intellectuals than the notorious first emperor did.

As to the Soviet Union, its international behavior has been an unbroken record of outrageous acts. Not content with tyranny at home, the Soviets have contributed to the communization of the Chinese mainland and Eastern Europe, not counting its subjugation of other nations. All this was done in the name of revolution.

To be sure, the Soviet Union suffered a propaganda setback as a result of the KAL jumbo incident. So what? Moscow seldom cares about world opinion. Otherwise, it wouldn't have shot at jetliners in the first place.

As President Ronald Reagan pointed out, the KAL incident and subsequent Soviet attitude show the true nature of communism and underline the necessity for the free world to close ranks and embark on a military buildup. The communists cannot be persuaded by reason but understand the eloquence of the mailed fist.

CSO: 4000/38

TAIWAN

REAGAN, ZHAO VISITS VIEWED AS THREAT TO TAIWAN

OW021419 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ronald Reagan is going to Red China next April, and the Chinese Communist leader, Chao Tzu-yang [Zhao Ziyang], is going to the United States in January. People of Taiwan of the Republic of China cannot help but wondering what these exchange visits are all about or why they should be made. Mr Reagan has been a friend of Free China for a long time. He is a supporter of the Taiwan Relations Act which has the effect of guaranteeing the people of the island against the communication by force and violence.

The American president has repeated pleasures of continuing armament shipment to the Republic of China, but he has evidently also been impressed by those who think the billion people of mainland China should be useful in the face of the Soviet Union's aggressive threat. Some Americans have hoped to play Red China off against the Russians. So far they have no evidence of success. To the contrary, the Chinese and the Russian communists have shown signs of burying the hatchet.

If President Reagan were going to learn something, that might be different. But he will only have the wool pulled over his eyes. He will see what the Chinese communists want him to see and hear what they want him to hear, not a bit more. He will have utterly no chance to get out in the countryside where 800 million people live in dire poverty. He will be whisked from one great hall to another. He will not meet the people, but the apologists for communism.

Chao, on the other hand, will see both the best and the worst of the United States. America hides nothing from its visitors. But Chao would not be there for sightseeing. His assignment is to undermine the Taiwan Relations Act that holds the first place in the Chinese communist agenda for the development of relations with the United States. If the Taiwan Relations Act were moved out the way, the Chinese communists would be at liberty to settle with the Republic of China on their own terms. Those terms have been made clear time and time again. The Republic of China would be liquidated. At a provincial

government, Taiwan would be subject to the command of Peking to be regarded as the central government. Promises about autonomy and independent defense forces would be nothing. Proof of that can be found in what happened to Tibet and what is happening to Hong Kong.

It would be completely impossible for the communists to permit Taiwan to continue to survive as an anticomunist bastion of free enterprise and prosperity. The biggest question is whether Mr Reagan has anything in mind. His communique with the communists last year was confusing. In one breath, he seemed to be saying that he would reduce armaments for Taiwan to the vanishing point, but at the same time, he said he would continue to see that the people of Taiwan have the weapons for their own defense. Red Chinese have hinted that they were tricked. Maybe they were. President Reagan's intention seems to have been to shut up their demands for an end of arms shipments to Taiwan and at the same time take care of the island's defense.

In these further relationships, his trip and Chao's are going to be on the spot. Obscure language may not be enough to still the demands of the Chinese communists. They have already given indictions of that. It would seem fairer if President Reagan visited both the Republic of China and Red China. That is not impossible as far as Free China is concerned. The Republic of China welcomes people to see Taiwan after they have been to the mainland. There is no fear of comparison to the contrary. But in President Reagan's case, this is impossible. If Mr Reagan were to come to the Republic of China, there would be no invitation to the mainland. The communists are afraid and this is not merely a matter of politics. Free China has one of the most prosperous economy in Asia. Its people lead a free life. They have elections at regular intervals. One of these will be held this year. The Chinese Communists offer only a slave system and poverty. We can only ask that President Reagan listen to what others have to say about the Republic of China. He should also give ear those who have been to the mainland and see all that will be denied him.

These visits constitute a threat to Free China. They must be answered with the truth, so President Reagan will not be deceived.

CSO: 4000/31

TAIWAN

TAIPEI RADIO QUESTIONS U.S.-'RED CHINA' TIES

OW301431 Taipei CNA in English 1333 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Taipei, 30 Sep (CNA)--Following is a commentary, "Definition of a 'Friendly Country,'" aired by the Broadcasting Corporation of China Friday.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has just offered to sell Red China more military items it requested in its 1981 shopping list. At the same time, the Commerce Department announced that a guideline will soon be ready for the transfer of advanced technology to the Peking regime.

These offers were made under the assumption that Red China is a "friendly country" to the United States.

We cannot help wondering whether the United States has ever had a "hostile country" if Red China qualified as a friendly country. The classification is puzzling indeed.

To begin with, the two countries are diametrically opposed ideologically and poles apart in social and economic systems. They fought a bloody war in Korea and clashed indirectly in Indochina.

Even today, Peking still regards the United States as an enemy in the same rank as the Soviet Union, which it described as enemy number one barely a couple of years ago.

It is by no means Red China's rhetoric in regarding the United States as a hostile state. Peking has shown its hostility toward the United States on practically all the major international issues except Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

Red China sides with the Pyongyang regime in demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, denounced the U.S. support for Israel and South Africa, lashed out at the United States for its role in Central America, faulted the United States for not backing Argentina during the Falklands conflict, not to mention the fact that it has been reviling the United States for its unofficial ties with the Republic of China.

To be sure, differences do exist even between the friendliest countries. But such differences are minor when compared with the issues on which they see eye to eye. The differences between the United States and Red China are not such that can be called minor, while the area in which they can agree is very limited at best.

We are referring to the so-called "parallel strategic interests" between Peking and Washington advocates of the "Red China card" talked about so often.

Although Peking does feel the hot breath of the polar bear on its necks all it seeks from its new relationship with the United States is to play off one superpower against the other. The Chinese Communists never intended to be a military partner of the United States in an anti-Soviet grand alliance.

This has become abundantly clear since Peking resumed its dialogue with the Soviets last year. Now Red China has declared openly that it will pursue an equidistance policy between the two superpowers.

As Weinberger talked about "strategic links" in Peking earlier this week, his communist hosts were noticeably cool. Both Peking's Defense Minister Chang Ai-ping and Premier Chao Tzu-yang told Weinberger to his face that "independence" would be the main feature in Red China's foreign policy.

In plain words, Peking will play both the U.S. card and the Soviet card to further its own ends. Considering that Red China and the Soviet Union are ideological allies, chances are that Peking's "neutrality" is tilted toward Moscow. This being so, one would like to ask how Red China can be graded as a "friendly country" to the United States.

CSO: 4000/31

TAIWAN

EDITORIAL WARNS OF U.S. ARMS SALES TO BEIJING

OW040838 Taipei CHINA POST in English 29 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "United States Arms Sales to Peking"]

[Text] The current visit of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in Peking has opened the way for the Chinese Communists to have access to U.S. weapons and high technology systems which may have detrimental effects upon the peace and security of the Asian and Pacific region.

Although the details of the discussions remain undisclosed, judging from the satisfaction expressed by the Peking regime's officials, the discussions were highly satisfactory to Peking.

U.S. officials said Monday that the United States has approved for sale to Red China 43 items, some with military applications, that fall within new guidelines permitting Peking to buy high technology systems. These 43 items, according to U.S. officials, are on a list Peking submitted to the United States in June 1981. Among them, 32 items involved "munitions" which must be approved by the U.S. Commerce and State Departments. As some of these items have military applications such as radars which have applications to air defense and early warning systems, their sales should be carefully scrutinized by the U.S. Government and U.S. Congress.

As the offer to sell Peking those items with military applications has already been made by the United States through Secretary Weinberger to his counterpart Chang Ai-ping, it must be presumed that he has already obtained the clearance of the State and the Commerce Departments. But the U.S. Congress has yet to review such offers of sales of sensitive items to the Chinese Communist regime. It should look into any deal that may be reached between Weinberger and Chang in Peking on U.S. arms sales to Peking.

The U.S. Congress still has its unshirkable responsibility even though its role of vetoing administration proposals in arms sales has been greatly restricted by the recent Supreme Court decision. However, it should not lightly acquiesce in any deal which may effect U.S. national interest.

Moreover, the U.S. offer may directly or indirectly affect the peace and security of the Republic of China and other Asian nations. The Chinese Communist intention to invade Taiwan has never been disavowed. Instead, Chinese Communist leaders have never missed any opportunity to reaffirm their intention of seizing and conquering Taiwan by any means, including military force.

The people of the Republic of China have the right to know from the Reagan administration whether the Weinberger-Chang talks touch on the security of the Republic of China and affect its vital interests. If so, we would like to be consulted beforehand instead of being informed of the results after the talks are concluded.

As the Taiwan Relations Act guides the conduct of U.S. policy toward the Republic of China, it is imperative that no deal between the United States and Peking should violate the letter and spirit of that act. The U.S. Congress has the inherent right to defend this act approved by it to protect Taiwan and safeguard the welfare of the people of the Republic of China. No administration official should do anything to weaken it or circumscribe it as it has become the law of the United States.

The people of the Republic of China should carefully watch the talks now going on at Peking between Weinberger and Chang. They should demand to be fully informed on the progress of the talks, which affect their vital interests and security.

We hope that the Reagan administration will be extremely careful in offering military sales to the Peking regime. It should not play with fire by offering Peking items of military weapons which it can use for aggression against the Republic of China and other Asian nations. Peking has proved to be a paper tiger in its restraining effects on the Soviets. It would be a mistake to provide teeth to this paper tiger which can be used to hurt its weak neighbors.

CSO: 4000/31

TAIWAN

WANG SHENG'S APPOINTMENT, PARAGUAY TIES VIEWED

OW241151 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 21 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by CHUNG YANG JIH PAO reporter Chiang Wei-shuo]

[Text] General Wang Sheng, director of the Joint Training Department of the Ministry of National Defense, has been designated to be ambassador to the Republic of Paraguay and will leave for Paraguay to assume his new post in the near future. As Gen Wang has long associations with Paraguay's top military and government figures, it is generally believed that relations between China and Paraguay will further advance on the existing solid foundation.

Located in the central part of South America, the Republic of Paraguay has an area of more than 400,000 square km and a population of more than 3 million. Its relations with our country have always been very close. Since 1961, China and Paraguay have successively signed a special cultural treaty, a trade and economic cooperation treaty, a friendship treaty, an economic and technical cooperation agreement, a tourism agreement, and an investment agreement as bases for bilateral cooperation and development.

In the meantime, to strengthen Sino-Paraguayan military ties, our country has repeatedly provided grants of military equipment to Paraguay including meteorological equipment, meters, and uniforms and sold and granted arms and ammunition to that country. We have also sent meteorological officers successively to give guidance to meteorological services in Paraguay. Beginning in 1975, Paraguay has been sending military and government personnel to China to receive training in political warfare in the distant friends' class under the Ministry of National Defense. So far 18 people have received this training.

China and Paraguay have also actively promoted cooperation in the economic, trade, and technical cooperation fields. For example, our country recently added a "commercial attache's office" in our embassy in Paraguay and dispatched commercial personnel to work permanently in Paraguay. We have also sent agricultural-technical teams to Paraguay. Eight persons are still in Paraguay providing technical assistance in hog raising, dryland vegetable cultivation, and agronomy.

The people of Paraguay are very grateful for the assistance our country has given Paraguay for more than 20 years. As a result, Sino-Paraguayan relations have been growing steadily. During his inauguration ceremony last month, General Alfredo Stroessner, who was elected Paraguayan president in September 1954 and has been reelected and remains in power today, gave a special reception to our Minister of National Defense Sung Chang-chih, who went to Paraguay to attend the inauguration ceremony as the Chinese president's special envoy, and expressed deep gratitude for the continuing assistance our country has given to Paraguay in various fields over the past years.

Moreover, it is worth mentioning that as an expression of esteem for our late President Chiang Kai-shek, the city council of the Paraguayan capital in 1976 named a 1,500-meter-long road in the city the "Generallissimo Chiang Kai-shek Road," which was completed in 1980. The next year, Paraguay made a gift of a piece of land about 1 hectare in area for the construction of a "Chiang Kai-shek Square." Preparations for construction are actively in progress. All this indicates that both official and unofficial relations are friendly between China and Paraguay.

When General Stroessner, who has been Paraguayan president for nearly 30 years, led a delegation to China for a visit in 1975, he expressed that he would always support our country. The genuine friendly sentiment is to be treasured. During Minister of National Defense Sung Chang-chih's visit to Paraguay, President Stroessner feted him with a most courteous reception and attended the cocktail party given in Sung's honor by Chinese Ambassador Wang Meng-hsien, which showed the importance he attaches to friendship with our country. It is expected that the relations of cooperation in various fields between China and Paraguay will see even more vigorous development in the future.

CSO: 4005/44

TAIWAN

TAIWAN PREMIER DELIVERS ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

OW231419 Taipei CNA in English 1348 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Taipei, Sept 23 (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-Hsuan reflected domestic and international optimism in his oral administrative report to the first meeting of the 72nd session of the Legislative Yuan today.

Domestically, he said, the economy is recovering briskly and predicted growth of 6.5 percent for this year.

Progress was cited in exports, but the premier noted that imports were growing at a slower rate. Several important investments are in prospect. Advanced industry is developing at a rapid pace with the establishment of new plants at the Hsinchu science-based industrial park.

On the international front, relations with the United States are constructive and those with other countries are showing progress. European free countries have made increasing contributions to financial and trade ties with the Republic of China.

However, Premier Sun said the Republic of China [ROC] still requires advanced weaponry which the United States has not yet made available. He called attention to recent U.S. approval of U.S. \$530 million worth of armaments to the ROC.

Among the gains cited were China Airlines' [CAL's] flights to Amsterdam. He predicted the attainment of worldwide routes by CAL, which recently undertook passenger service to New York as well as Holland. He also took note of Pan American World Airway's return to Taipei.

Premier Sun had high praise for President Ronald Reagan as the free world's leader. He made special mention of the nation's warm relations with Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Korea.

The premier called attention to plans for elections for national representatives to be held before the end of the year.

"Based on the principles of harmony and solidarity, abiding by the law and economy, openness, fair play and justice," he said, "we are determined to make the election a success."

Premier Sun pledged administrative programs to build a prosperous, model society based on Dr Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people--nationalism, democracy and the people's welfare.

Education will be given renewed emphasis, he pledged, in making Taiwan the paragon that will smash Chinese communism by its good example.

"The key to victory is in our hands," he said.

Premier Sun's address marked the start of work by the new session of the Republic of China's legislature. Other leaders of the administration will now be heard from and some subjected to interpellation.

CSO: 4000/38

TAIWAN

FOREIGN MINISTER ON TECHNOLOGY SALES TO MAINLAND

OW241405 Hong Kong AFP in English 1224 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Taipei, Sept 24 (AFP)--Taiwan remains opposed to the transfer of advanced technology to China because such a transfer would strengthen Beijing's military capability and thus endanger world peace, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said today.

The spokesman made the statement on the eve of a visit to Beijing by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger who is reportedly slated to discuss high technology sales previously forbidden to China.

The spokesman quoted Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung telling the legislative Yuan (Parliament) yesterday that the Nationalist government had made its position known to the United States.

"We hope the free world understands Beijing's trickery and stops trying to sell advanced technologies to our enemy," Mr Chu was quoted as saying.

Mr Weinberger is scheduled to arrive in Beijing tomorrow for a five-day visit.

Reports from Washington indicated that although the defense secretary is not going there to sell weapons, if China wants to buy weapons, equipment and military-related high technology he is prepared for discussion.

CSO: 4000/38

TAIWAN

RESTRICTIONS ON FORMING NEW PARTIES TO REMAIN

BK241144 Hong Kong AFP in English 1032 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Taipei, Sept 24 (AFP)--The government has no intention to relax its restrictions on the formation of new political parties because there have been no changes in Taiwan's political conditions, Interior Minister Lin Yang-Kang said today.

Speaking at the Legislative Yuan (parliament), Mr Lin said if there were no restrictions on forming new parties, the number of political parties would increase and there would be no way for the authorities to control political parties which support the Chinese communist cause.

Mr Lin added that he personally felt that not only political parties, but non-partisans themselves can represent public opinion.

Taiwan is ruled by the nationalist Kuomintang party but two minority parties, the Democratic Socialists and the Young China Party are represented in the parliament together with an increasing number of non-partisans.

The formation of new political parties has been demanded in the parliament in recent years.

Reacting to a separate question, Mr Lin said the government had never regarded the Taiwan Benevolence Association in the United States as a seditious organization.

He said that the government was of the view that the association is controlled by certain members of the Formosan Independence League and urged public functionaries not to attend the activities of this organization.

Mr Lin pointed out that the league was confirmed as a terrorist organization by the California judicial authorities in 1981.

CSO: 4000/38

TAIWAN

TAIPEI RADIO VIEWS PRC-UK TALKS ON HONG KONG

OW252020 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The third round negotiations between Red China and the British Government over the future status of Hong Kong began in Peking yesterday in a poised atmosphere with a sharp drop of the already weakened Hong Kong dollar. The official Chinese Communist PEOPLE'S DAILY greeted the arrival of the British delegation by opening a broadside against the colonial authorities, charging the latter with attempting to block Peking's plan to take over Hong Kong in 1997. PEOPLE'S DAILY noted that the British cited the popular feeling of Hong Kong residents to pressure Peking in the negotiations.

The paper was referring to public opinion polls conducted in the colony about its future status. These polls indicated unanimously that the 5 million Hong Kong residents are overwhelmingly in favor of the continuation of the status quo after 1997. Peking maintains that the British have no rights to represent the residents of Hong Kong, because 99 percent of them are Chinese, adding that the British never respected Hong Kong's popular feelings before.

On this point, the PEOPLE'S DAILY is right. The point is, however, that the communist regime in Peking has even less right to represent the residents of Hong Kong. In the first place, the majority of the Hong Kong residents are refugees from communist terror on the mainland. In the second place, Hong Kong has never been under communist rule. The representative of the Hong Kong residents is neither the British, nor the Chinese Communist regime. The representative must come from among the colony's residents themselves.

Peking may claim that the popular feeling in Hong Kong as cited by London is faked, but it is not in the least interested in finding out what the feeling really is by asking the Hong Kong side themselves. This is precisely what the Hong Kong residents have been fighting for. They have demanded that their opinion be consulted in the ongoing talks between London and Peking and have made their demand known by writing to the British Government and the United Nations. Representatives of Hong Kong residents have also visited Peking to speak out what they have in mind. However, their representation fell on deaf ears.

Instead of allowing the people of Hong Kong a voice in the negotiations over their future Red China has been trying to calm down their jitters by meaningless assurances that the present capitalist system in Hong Kong will be maintained under the red flag. That is impossible. The residents of Hong Kong know that. Even the Peking authorities are not sure how a capitalist society can function successfully under a communist system. That is why the Hong Kong dollar took a nosedive every time Red China stressed its determination to take over the colony in 1997.

There are only 14 years left. No matter how London and Peking may try to conceal the progress of their talks from the residents of Hong Kong, their jitters will increase as long as they are not represented in the negotiations. The port city will most certainly die long before the deadline arrives.

CSO: 4000/38

TAIWAN

'EXCERPTS' OF PREMIER SUN'S WORK REPORT

OW290139 Taipei CHINA POST in English 24 Sep 83 p 12

[Text] Premier Sun Yun-hsuan delivered a 30,000-word oral administrative report at the first meeting of the 72th session of the legislative yuan yesterday. The report covered a wide range of subjects, including developments in the nation's economic, political, diplomatic, national defense, social, educational, and cultural spheres. It also discussed the international situation of the nation.

Following are key excerpts from the premier's report:

Peking Trickery Fails To Deny ROC [Republic of China] Its Rightful International Status

As a result of our hard struggle and unyielding spirit, the Republic of China has gradually reversed the unfavorable situation in the international community. China airlines' flights to New York and the Netherlands, Pan American's restoration of flights to Taipei, the maintenance of our full legal membership in the Asian Development Bank, the rejection by many countries of the Chinese Communists' unreasonable demands that these countries not be allowed to set up representative offices and issue visas in Taipei, and the recent U.S. decision to continue arms sales in the amount of US\$530 million provide evidence that the Chinese Communists' tricks of trying to frighten us with empty threats are ineffective. Our international status thus has become stronger and more encouraging. Moreover, the results of the anti-communist movement on the mainland give us cause for immeasurable encouragement.

Materialism, Freedom and Law

It is clear that as time progresses, people will expect more politically, the administration will encounter more problems in development and more responsibilities will have to be shouldered. We must improve ourselves so as to move forward in national development.

In both psychological development and social life, we hope that all the people will join in making a unanimous commitment to strengthening awareness of our country's difficult position, to bolstering the spirit of diligence and frugality, to cultivating law-abiding habits and to eliminating resistance to the rule of law.

Let our expansion be rational and let us show restraint in materialism so as to coordinate material and spiritual conditions in our peacetime and wartime lives.

All people are equal before the law.

Individual freedom should not get in the way of collective freedom; individual interest should not interfere with the interests of society as a whole.

Memberships in International Organizations Rise to 635

To fulfill our international obligations and raise our international status and influence, we have done our best to safeguard our membership, rights and interest in various international organizations. We have encouraged our civil organizations to participate in international organizations and activities. Our memberships in international civil organizations has increased from the 271 of four years ago to the present 635. This will greatly benefit the development of people-to-people diplomacy, the advancement of international friendship and cooperation, and the elevation of our international status.

National Defense a Top Priority

Our fundamental task in national defense is based on the strategy of "integrating defense with offense."

We seek army-building and war preparedness at the same time. Concrete measures must be taken to develop sophisticated weapons, augment combat capability and establish an independent national defense system.

We have combined the capabilities of military, state-owned and private enterprises for the development of a national defense industry. We have introduced sophisticated science and technology into defense industry through technical cooperation with other countries. In keeping with scheduled plans, we are gradually reaching self-set goals for such major weapons and equipment as combat vehicles, war ships, advanced fighter aircraft and missiles. In addition to seeking U.S. arms, we also are trying to find additional sources of supply to speed up the modernization of our armed forces.

Development of Technology Making Rapid Progress

The National Science Council has been working together with other agencies concerned in studying procedures to advance technology development. Projected research fields include fuels, materials, manufacturing automation, biotechnology, information science, electro-optics, hepatitis vaccine and food technology. The council has been reorganized into five groups dealing with basic science.

In addition, the projected Synchrotron Radiation Center will contribute to the upgrading of basic science and the advance of national construction.

A new plan to accelerate cultivation and recruitment of technological personnel is being drafted.

The plan emphasizes the cooperation of domestic and overseas Chinese scholars and experts, and calls for the cooperation of industry, education, defense, the government and the public.

U.S. Arms Sales Don't Include Enough High-Tech Weapons

The sincerity of the U.S. Government in honoring its arms sales commitment to us was attested by the recent announcement of a US\$530 million sale. But the sophisticated armaments that we require are not included on the list.

We have steadfastly urged the U.S. Government to honor its commitments with total implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act so as to augment our defensive capability. In so doing, we shall deter Chinese Communist military adventures and defend the Western Pacific against Communist oppression.

REF 'Reunification' Plan Just Another Conspiracy

To distract the mainland people from dissatisfaction with Chinese Communist tyrannical rule, Teng Hsiao-ping personally made abusive remarks as part of "peaceful unification" united front tactics. He "promised" that only if we agree not to use our national flag and the name of the Republic of China can we have "sufficient self-government." This conspiracy of attempting to regionalize the Republic of China on Taiwan is just another trick and united front ploy.

The problem existing on the two sides of the Taiwan Straits is not one of power distribution but of which system and life style will best meet the needs of the Chinese people. Only if the Chinese on the two sides of the Taiwan Straits live free, democratic, progressive and happy lives can China truly be unified.

We firmly believe that the model of free China is the only real and the best answer for resolving the China issue.

Thanks to ROK for Respecting Human Rights of Defectors

The ROK Government has respected our basic friendship with them and persisted in the principle of safeguarding freedom.

Korea has helped freedom-seekers Wu Jung-ken and Sun Tien-chin fulfill their aspirations. For this, we express our thanks. The case of defectors Cho Chang-jen and five others is now in the appeals stage. Our compatriots at home and abroad sincerely hope that the ROK Government will respect their will and help them return to our bastion of freedom as soon as possible.

Government Anti-Crime Programs Bringing Desired Results

Cases of burglary and violent crime have increased in recent years. Furthermore, the methods and nature of violent crimes have worsened. The Ministry of the Interior has urged police authorities to work hard in carrying out the

"plan for preventing and curbing violent crime in the Taiwan region" and the "plan for police agencies to check and appraise delinquency in the Taiwan region." At the same time, the "statute governing the control of guns, ammunition, knives and other dangerous instruments" was promulgated and carried out with vigor. The government will strengthen control of gangsters, juvenile delinquents, prison escapees, professional gamblers, prostitution, privately owned and manufactured guns, explosives, etc.

In the first six months of this year, the Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice handled 291 cases and prosecuted 49 defendants in economic crime cases. Cases of forgery, counterfeiting, premeditated bankruptcy and forgery of textile quotas were handled and the wrongdoers prosecuted.

Nation Enjoying Economic Recovery; Investment Up

Both the domestic and international economies showed solid signs of recovery. The nation's economic growth this year is expected to exceed 6.5 percent, compared with the earlier estimate of 5.5 percent.

Foreign and domestic investment increased this year. Statistics show new domestic investment amounted to NT\$139.242 million in the first eight months of the year, showing a 29.1 percent increase over the same period last year. Approved foreign and overseas Chinese investment totaled US\$303.395 million, showing a 2.09 percent increase over the same period last year.

In foreign trade, total volume was US\$29,004 million in the first eight months of the year, showing a 4.1 percent increase over the same period last year. Exports reached US\$16,178 million, a 9.0 percent increase, and imports were US\$12,826 million, down by 1.5 percent. It is good to see our renewal of export growth. However, the slow gain in imports results in an everincreasing favorable trade balance. The government is considering relaxation of import restrictions for the introduction of the newest machines and technological equipment, and will continue to send purchasing missions to the United States to close the trade gap.

Commodity prices remained stable in the first eight months of this year. Compared with the same period last year, wholesale prices were down 1.4 percent and the consumer price index was up 2.08 percent.

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TAIWAN

CHIANG MEETS COSTA RICAN VICE PRESIDENT

OW291439 Taipei CNA in English 1416 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Taipei, 29 Sep (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo received Costa Rican President Armando Arauz Aguilar at the presidential office Thursday.

President Chiang extended his hearty welcome to Arauz for his current visit to his country.

The Republic of China and Costa Rica have maintained close relations over the past years and shared a common stand in anti-communist policy, President Chiang pointed out.

For many years, cooperations in economy, trade and culture between the two nations have done well. Arauz's second visit signifies that the traditional Sino-Costa Rican friendship has become more intimate, the president stressed.

During the talks, President Chiang also exchanged views with Arauz on matters of mutual concern and the world situation.

President Chiang asked his guest about his tour to southern Taiwan where he had visited the industrial and economic establishments. He also asked the Costa Rican vice president to convey his regards to President Luis Alberto Monge.

Vice President Arauz, in response, told President Chiang he was glad to have the opportunity to meet him and it was his honor to be decorated by the Chinese Government.

He said he was deeply impressed with the achievements in this country he had seen during his stay here.

Vice President Shieh Tung-min, secretary-general to the President Ma Chi-chuang, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and Costa Rican Ambassador Rodrigo Sanchez were also present at the meeting.

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TAIWAN

OFFICIAL SAYS CAL-KAL TALKS GAINING MOMENTUM

OW290409 Taipei CNA in English 0234 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Taipei, 29 Sep (CNA)--Negotiations on a bilateral air agreement between the Republic of Korea and this country are gaining momentum and the conclusion of an accord is getting closer, Liu Teh-ming, director general of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, said Wednesday.

Preliminary results from the talks over the past two months indicate that the Korean side, as expressed by Cho Chung-hun, chairman of Korean Airlines [KAL], fully understands the unfair treatment imposed on China Airlines [CAL] and that the situation will be properly corrected shortly. The lapsed agreement gave KAL eight more flights weekly than it did CAL.

Liu disclosed that the two parties were entering intensive negotiations on a bilateral agreement which will likely be signed by the two countries following the example of the Sino-Korean shipping agreement signed a few weeks ago.

At present, the air services between Taipei and Seoul are based on a temporary arrangement concluded between China Airlines and Korean Airlines which specifies that conditions and arrangements under the lapsed agreement will continue until a new agreement is signed. The old one allows KAL to operate six more passengers and two more cargo flights weekly than does CAL.

China Airlines had intended to terminate the temporary arrangement on August 1, but the Ministry of Communications postponed the decision pending the negotiation of a formal bilateral air agreement between the two countries.

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TAIWAN

BRIEFS

ALLIANCE WITH PRC--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Friday warned the Western countries not to entertain any illusions that an alliance with the Chinese Communist regime can be used to counter the Soviet Union. He said that the sale of high-technology products to Red China with such a goal in mind would be a serious mistake that would lead to disaster. The premier made the statement while speaking in the Legislative Yuan. He said, any alliance with Red China designed to counter the Soviet Union will also irritate the Russians and force them to take an even tougher and more aggressive attitude. He said, the Western countries' alliance with Red China in the past year has not held back Soviet military expansion. To expose the illusion of alliance with the Red Chinese, Sun said, the government will invite scholars at home and abroad to talk on the subject. It will also invite top foreign military figures to visit the Republic of China so that the world will have a better understanding of the strategic importance of Taiwan. [Text] [OW030325 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 1 Oct 83]

NEW TAIWAN-SINGAPORE ASSOCIATION--The Republic of China-Singapore Cultural and Economic Association was inaugurated at a ceremony in Taipei on 24 September. Former President C. K. Yen addressed the ceremony, pointing out that both the Republic of China and Singapore are free, democratic nations, and that both nations share a common spirit in the founding principle and common ideals for national development. The formation of the ROC-Singapore Cultural and Economic Association should serve to enhance cooperation and understanding between the two nations, he stressed. [Summary] [OW301003 Taipei CHINA POST in English 25 Sep 83 p 8 OW]

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